

The FRONT PAGE

Fake Medical Advertising Plague

Twenty years ago, through one of its staff contributors, Samuel Hopkins Adams, "Colliers Weekly", did a great public service by exposing "The Great American Fraud"—fake medical advertising. The result was salutary, because the better class of periodicals everywhere took up the movement, and even those newspapers which had few qualms about the ethics and sources of this class of revenue saw that it was good policy to clean up their advertising columns. To-day it is obvious to anyone who reads the daily newspapers that the plague is coming back, and that everywhere greedy quacks are trying to frighten and deceive the public by false representations.

"The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" not long ago called attention to the fact that the "Boston Herald", a newspaper with high pretensions to respectability, was carrying the advertising of Dr. W. O. Coffee of Davenport, Iowa, who claims to be a "deafness specialist", and asks "sufferers to try his home treatment free." Coffee was one of the gentry exposed two decades ago by Mr. Adams. His appeals are accompanied by alarmist advertising as to the evils of "catarrhal poisoning". The statement that the treatment is "free", is clearly deceptive. The applicant receives a parcel of testimonials accompanied by some samples of Dr. Coffee's wares, enough for a "three days' course". He is informed that certain instruments are necessary to get the best results which the doctor cannot afford to supply gratis, but treatment for one month may be obtained for \$10 or three months for \$25. If the applicant fails to respond, a warning letter as to the evil consequences of delay is sent to him, and if he still remains obdurate, even more alarming communications as to his condition are forwarded. Clearly in advertising "free treatments", Coffee is merely using his offer as a "come-on" fake to peddle his goods, and every newspaper who accepts his advertising is a confederate in the deceit. The Boston "Herald" is not the sole offender, for we have noticed the Coffee advertising in reputable Canadian newspapers.

Of course Coffee is but one of many who differ only from the gentry who peddle specifics outside side-shows at country fairs, in that they use the mails and the newspapers instead of a slouch hat and the arts of the midway barker to attract "prospects". Such advertising should carry its own answer on its face for intelligent people, for it is clear that persons whose only purpose was to cure "free of charge" could not afford to contract for large blotches of advertising space.

"Catarrh" is a time honored word in this business of bamboozling the public, but new scare words are constantly coming into use. For instance there have recently appeared in certain Canadian newspapers pages of disgraceful advertising with reference to "goutre" emanating from Battle Creek, Michigan. In these display ads, it is clearly implied that goutre produces moral and mental decay, is responsible for the "jazz era", wrecks homes and causes unnatural cravings for excitement. This kind of advertising is clearly designed to create morbid depression and alarm among thousands of perfectly good and normal women who are so afflicted. We venture to say that if the game is looked into it will be found to be a scheme to sell the ordinary specific for goutre, iodine, at an enormous profit.

Clearly some of our newspapers are reverting to the bad old days, and the bad old ways, in victimizing their readers by publishing trash of this kind.

Republicans Raise Creed Cry in U.S.A.

The teeth of the Republican party must be chattering with fear over the almost certain prospect that Gov. Al Smith of New York will be the next Democratic nominee for President, when they have taken the dangerous step of dragging his religion as a Roman Catholic into the fight. There is a general impression that Calvin Coolidge will again be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and there is an equally strong conviction that if Gov. Smith is their candidate, the Democrats will carry the day. Thus more than a year in advance of the possibility of a national convention a campaign has been started to prove that Mr. Smith is ineligible because of his religion.

To Canadians and indeed to all who live under British institutions, the revival of the old charge that a good Catholic cannot be a loyal citizen of his country, is both tragic and fantastic. In Canada where a Roman Catholic was Prime Minister for fifteen years, and where for sixty years Roman Catholics have filled countless posts of great responsibility with honor to themselves and to their country, the controversy seems deplorable. In so-called "Protestant" Ontario the first Prime Minister after Confederation was a Roman Catholic, John Sandfield Macdonald. The very Militia Act under which the British Crown is defended in time of trouble was the work of a Roman Catholic, Sir George Etienne Cartier.

The campaign against Gov. Smith on account of his religion was started in the "Atlantic Monthly" (published in Mr. Coolidge's home state of Massachusetts) by one Charles Marshall, a New York lawyer, who is an Episcopalian in religion. Mr. Marshall apparently imagining himself to be the defender of the mother Church of England, goes into a great deal of back history in his endeavor to show that his duty as a Catholic would conflict with Gov. Smith's loyal performance of his obligations if elected President of the United States. Apparently the religious wars of the Stuart period in England are as real to Mr. Marshall as though they had taken place yesterday and democratic America, the London of Titus Oates. Great Britain has long since outgrown the period of creed warfare, and it is strange that if the Catholic faith were the sinister thing Mr. Marshall assumes it to be, the vitally important post of British Ambassador to Washington should be entrusted to a Roman Catholic in the person of Sir Esme Howard. In the United States most political thinkers regard the Supreme Court which interprets the acts of Congress as the greatest bulwark of the nation's security, more important than the Presidency itself. That Court was presided over for a considerable number of years by a jurist held in universal honor, the



OTTAWA WAR MEMORIAL

The design by Vernon March, of Coddensham Farnborough, Kent, England, which was selected in January, 1926, for the National War Memorial of Canada to be erected in Ottawa, as it appears in the completed model. It comprises a base surmounted by a large square arch, along the lines of the Washington Square arch in New York. The arch is surmounted by two female figures of heroic size bearing laurels of victory in their outstretched hands. Through the arch a large group of soldiers are marching, giving the effect of charging through. These figures fill the arch and beyond artillery is seen in the group. The whole is a striking picture and the design is distinctly original in its features. The base is 26 feet by 24 feet, and the memorial stands 45 feet in height. The figures will be executed in bronze, and the cost is to be about \$100,000. Mr. March is at present working on the memorial in England, and it is expected that the sculptural work will be ready in 1930. It is understood that the work in connection with the foundation will be done in Ottawa.

Roman Catholic, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, and it is interesting to note that Justice White's greatest friend and his personal choice for a successor was a Unitarian, the present Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Taft.

Governor Smith's reply to the attack of Mr. Marshall was so complete and convincing as to produce an immense reaction in his favor. It was a remarkable survey of the whole question of Catholicism and citizenship centering around the words of the American constitution: "Congress shall make no laws respecting the exercise of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Incidentally it dealt with the familiar charge that Catholicism is opposed to education. Mr. Smith was able to show that since 1919 when he first became Governor of New York State he had succeeded in increasing grants for the support of common schools from \$9,000,000 to \$82,500,000. After Canada's long experience of the abilities and loyalty of Catholics in public office, such a defence would be unnecessary. With us only the lower and more ignorant members of the community countenance the belief that the Roman Catholic is not to be equally trusted with the Protestant or the Free Thinker in public office. No doubt this is true of the American people as well, but agitators like Mr. Marshall are evidently counting on a sufficient number of bigots to drive from public life one of the ablest and most popular public men that the United States has ever produced.

Bitter Fighting in Quebec

Things are warming up in Quebec as the election proceeds. Mr. Sauve, the leader of the Opposition, has announced that, if his party is again unsuccessful at the polls, he will retire from the leadership, and the fight he is putting up is certainly not lacking in "pep" so far as platform invective is concerned. He pictures the Government as the friend of millionaires, and contemptuous of the interests of the common people, as falsifying documents to hide from public knowledge the real situation of the finances of the Province, and as gagging the newspapers to the point of bringing them to chant a parrot-like chorus of praise of the Government. It must be said that he has quite a talent for this kind of invective, and it seems to have made a very considerable hit at some of the gatherings he has addressed. In Quebec city, which is generally looked on as a stronghold of Liberalism, both Provincial and otherwise, he held a meeting that was regarded as highly successful and at which the Government and all its works were trounced.

However, roars of laughter cannot always be translated into votes, and there is little doubt that the Taschereau Government is still strongly entrenched. At the same time, Premier Taschereau is obviously deeply chagrined at the bitterness of the attacks that are made on his Administration. They have, in fact, moved him to language of a kind unusual with him. He has branded the

statements of the Conservative leader as "cowardly" and "untrue," and has vehemently inveigled against the campaign of mud-slinging in which, he claims, the Opposition is indulging. However, as the campaign proceeds, it becomes increasingly plain that, in this matter, the Government spokesmen are fully capable of giving the Opposition orators a Roland for their Oliver.

As we have pointed out previously, the Liberal party, however strong its numerical representation from the other parts of the Province, cannot be happy if its representation from the city and island of Montreal continues as meagre as it became at the last election. Hence the Premier and his supporters are regularly laying siege to Montreal, so to speak. The former has, in fact, submitted a most carefully drafted case to the electors of Montreal, in which he has recited in detail the acts of legislation and administration for which his Government is responsible and which he claims to be of special benefit, either direct or indirect, to the city. Not content with this, he has gone on to argue that Montreal, in the last Legislature, did not carry the weight that it ought to have carried, owing to the very exiguous number of members that were returned as Government supporters from the city. Further even than that, he has suggested, as a matter of reproach that the city, by its attitude at the last election, evinced hostility to the rest of the Province and left to others the responsibility of governing. In this he seems to have gone too far. As an avowed admirer of British constitutional practice and procedure, he would certainly admit that, under the party system, an Opposition—and an Opposition reasonably strong, both in numbers and in personnel—has a function to perform that is of high value to the community at large. Incidentally, this is especially so when, as is the case in the Province of Quebec to-day, a Government has been in office for a long time—the Liberal party in Quebec has held the reins of power for nearly a third of a century—and is otherwise strongly entrenched. And the mere fact that, in the last Legislature, the Opposition derived its main strength from Montreal, should not be deemed to imply that that city, whether from pure "cussedness" or what not, designed to set itself "agin" the rest of the Province and to resign its right and title to political responsibility.

Where Premier Taschereau rests his case on surer ground is when he appeals to Montreal on his Government's legislative and administrative record, and particularly as this affects the city. He has enumerated a very complete and comprehensive list of measures that come within this category. And, if the electors share his view of their value, Montreal is more likely to return to its Liberal allegiance in appreciation of the same than as a result of the reproach of hostility to the rest of the Province, with its not obscure implications.

Inspection of Montreal Theatres

The Laurier Palace Theatre disaster, on the afternoon of the 9th January last, has been followed by an inspection of the fifty-eight theatres and motion picture houses in Montreal, and the chief inspector of city buildings has now presented to the municipal authorities a report showing in detail the steps that have been taken by the civic Public Building Commission, in the direction of the correction of faults and the enforcement of safety regulations. A perusal of this report shows that, out of the fifty-eight theatres and motion picture houses in the city, five have been closed, twenty-five are stated to have fully complied with the orders given to effect necessary safety improvements, while the remainder are reported to be engaged in making the alterations ordered. If expectations are realized, all the establishments concerned will, in a week or so, have complied with the orders given. But it is clear that, at the time of the Laurier Palace Theatre fire, the majority of these places of amusement must have been in an unsatisfactory condition—a steel had to be stolen before the necessity for locking the stable door was borne in upon the minds of the custodians of the stable.

It was the same with the typhoid epidemic. A city, like a country, usually gets the sort of government that it deserves. A minority of the citizens of Montreal takes an extremely alert interest in matters of civic government. But it is only a minority. And, until its spirit spreads, slipshod, makeshift methods—the policy of "dilly-dally" and "shilly-shally"—are all too likely to continue to prevail. It is not enough that the theatres and motion picture houses should have been put in proper shape from the point of view of fire prevention and protection. They will need to be constantly kept up to the mark. The by-laws concerning safety in such establishments are adequate—just as the Milk By-law was and is. In all these things it is vigilance that is the price of safety—and those in Montreal's high civic places would do well, indeed, to lay that truth to heart. They ought to have done so long ago.

Memorial by Absent Canadians

It is doubtful whether within our own borders we possess any more ardently patriotic organization than the Canadian Club of New York. Many of its members have long been expatriated from their native soil and rank among the most successful business and professional men of the United States. Though they are most valuable citizens of their adopted country their profound sentimental devotion to Canada and the institutions under which they were born, impresses itself on everyone who visits the organization. Any spouter who indulged in jibes at British connection before a meeting of this Club would be received with a hostile silence that would chill him to the marrow. Its membership represents the migratory spirit which has sent Canadians to every part of this hemisphere, but they remain Canadians at heart with the homing spirit of the migratory bird strong within them.

Early in April, Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to Washington, received a magnificent welcome when he spoke to the Club, and his allusions to the approaching sixtieth anniversary of Confederation have resulted in a most felicitous proposal. At a recent meeting a resolution, moved by two of the Club's most prominent members, Messrs. D. W. Fraser and J. A. Beaton, was unanimously adopted, proposing that Canadians residing in the United States place on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, some suitable memorial or tablet to express their sentiment of devotion to their native land, in this, the sixtieth anniversary year of Confederation. It was further moved that the Canadian Club of New York as the largest and most representative Canadian organization in the United States take the initiative of raising funds by popular subscription. The movement is already well under way in charge of a Committee of which W. W. Colpitts is Chairman, and which includes Messrs. Frederic Hadd, Harry M. Herbert, Alfred Morell, Harold Raine, John E. Webber (Executive Secretary of the Club) and others.

Practically every province of Canada is represented in the New York Canadian Club and Canadians from coast to coast will be happy to learn of this gracious project.

Alberta Should Get Resources Now

The nonsense of delaying the agreement made early in 1926 whereby Alberta was to receive control of the natural resources within her borders was demonstrated last week when the Supreme Court of Canada answered in the negative the question: "Is Section 17 of the Alberta Act *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament?" No one expected any other answer, and everyone who followed the issue was aware that the submission of the question to the Supreme Court was a rather shallow device to secure delay in carrying out an agreement over which a single agitator was anxious to make trouble.

Section 17 is the clause in the Alberta Act which puts it out of the power of that Province to repeal any right or privilege with respect to Separate Schools conferred by that Act. Those who recall the long controversy over the Alberta and Saskatchewan autonomy bills at the time those provinces were created out of the North-West Territories know how fully the school clauses had been threshed out at that time, and that if there had been the slightest suspicion that Section 17 of the Alberta Act exceeded the powers of the Federal Parliament it would have been fought out in the courts then and there. The mere fact that there had been a political crisis in connection with the ambiguity of the Manitoba School Act less than ten years before made everyone doubly careful that such difficulties would be avoided in the new prairie provinces. The wisdom of the decision is not under question now; but the right of Parliament to take the course it did was never questioned.

At the time Parliament assembled in 1926 it was announced in the Speech from the Throne that an agreement had been reached whereby Alberta was to receive control of her natural resources at an early date, and this agreement would have gone through the House of Commons without serious opposition if the egregious Mr. Bourassa, taking advantage of the weakness of the King government in the matter of supporters, had not planned a filibuster to hold up the transfer of resources unless it

had tacked on to it a proviso with regard to school lands involving a presumption of Alberta's bad faith. Mr. Bourassa's motives were plain. A born mischief-maker, he was bankrupt of an issue which would enable him to pose as the champion of the French Canadian people against "oppression," and he hoped to manufacture a new one. To get the issue out of the way for the time being, the Prime Minister, Mr. King, devised the plan of submitting Section 17 to the Supreme Court. The dis-appointment of Alberta was keen, and was expressed in a communication from the Premier, Hon. Mr. Brownlee, K.C., when he said:

"With utmost respect I must challenge your statement that our proposals are based on the assumption that the Alberta Act may be invalid and that we raise the question of validity of that Act. Our position is simply that the validity of any clause of the Alberta Act has nothing to do with the Natural Resources Bill, and any language which raises that question should be eliminated. We see no necessity for initiating proceedings to test the Act."

The decision of the Supreme Court leaves the question just where it was a year ago, and it is now proposed to carry the question to the Imperial Privy Council for ultimate decision. There is hardly a chance in the world that the Privy Council will reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why then delay further in carrying out the agreement with Alberta, without "jokers" or strings attached to it? The interests of Separate School supporters are clearly protected by the original constitution of the province, and Mr. Bourassa will certainly not be deterred from trying to make mischief and spread the seeds of disunion by any decision that the Privy Council may reach.

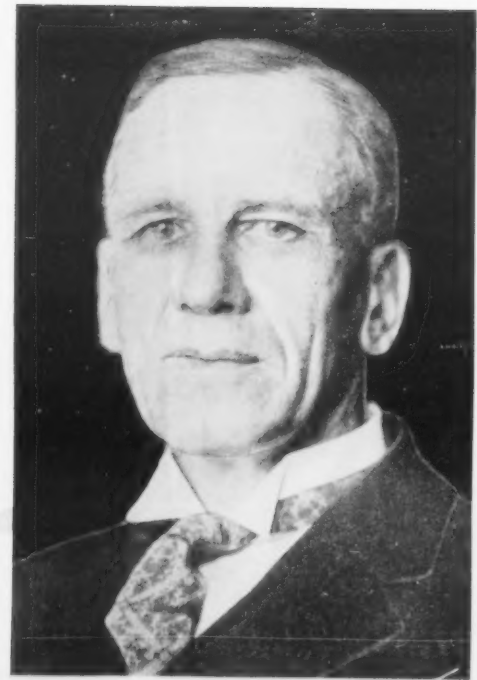
Saskatchewan has also an interest in this matter, and indignation over the delay in the consummation of the Alberta agreement has been as marked there as in the province directly affected. The Brownlee Government has behaved with most commendable restraint so far, and the time has come when futile delays should cease.

Anzac Interest in Canada

It is plain from the newspapers of both Australia and New Zealand that a profound interest in Canada has been aroused in those countries as a result of the visits of Premier Bruce of Australia, and Premier Coates of New Zealand, in January last. The speeches delivered by these statesmen during their transcontinental voyage have reached the peoples of their own Dominions and the freedom of utterance, as distinguished from mere complimentary verbiage in which they indulged, has been accepted as evidence of better and more candid relations between the different sections of the Empire. The *Christchurch* (N. Z.) "Press" was especially impressed by the manner in which Canadian audiences listened to the ministerial utterances of the Prime Minister of Australia. It says: "In a country which has such peculiar political problems as Canada, and in which the Imperial defence issue has at times aroused extraordinary bitterness, his well-meant advice may make things awkward for Mr. Mackenzie King, and it is perhaps a tribute to the good-will created by the Imperial Conference that so far Canadians have accepted all that has been said in a good spirit. Would any Dominion Prime Minister have been allowed such license in Canada a year ago?"

SATURDAY NIGHT feels justified in saying that he would, though a year ago politics were so unsettled in this country that such utterances might have been inadvisable. The New Zealand editor also questions whether this insistence on defence problems has been as equally received in the United States, where a section of the press is only too ready to misinterpret the ambitions of the Empire. On the latter point it may be said that it would astonish a stranger to learn how little interest the American people take in outside matters of this kind. So far as the writer of this editorial could learn after recently meeting many scores of New Yorkers, the only question that interested them with regard to Canada was how soon the new Ontario liquor laws would come into force, and what steps could be taken in the United States to follow in the footsteps of Canadian provinces in getting rid of prohibition.

In Australia there seems to be dissatisfaction in certain quarters because Premier Bruce did not pay more attention to securing a revision of the Australian trade treaty with Canada. Many Canadians have been under the impression that Australia got the best of that deal, but in the Antipodes the reverse view is promulgated. The Sydney "Bulletin", which should be understood is a strong political opponent of Mr. Bruce is censorious because he did not administer a "roaring refusal" to certain Canadian business men, who, at Vancouver, suggested new arrangements with regard to apples and undressed timber. The main grievance in Australia is with regard to Canadian salmon, which, it is claimed, has been enhanced in price as a direct result of the treaty, and Australia is also disappointed because her exports of raisins to Canada have been cut in two as a result apparently of Spanish competition in our markets. Quite evidently the opponents of Mr. Bruce are preparing to make political capital against him because of the Canada-Australia treaty.



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Sir Hibbert Tupper A Chip of the Old Block

Many Anecdotes Which Illustrate the Human Qualities of Father and Son

By John Nelson

THE death of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper the other day in Vancouver has drawn from the press editorial appreciation of his public services to Canada. He should not, however, be permitted to pass from the ken of a generation which knew too little of his worth without some tribute to the memory of one of the most high-minded of our public characters, and one of the most attractive and charming of men. The late Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Sir Hugh John Macdonald—still going strong in spite of his seventy-seven years—preserved in the life of Canada that fine tradition in public service in which their fathers were so closely associated. So closely did this association run that it interlocked two generations. The younger Tupper served in the cabinet of the older Macdonald and the younger Macdonald, in turn, was the right-hand chieftain of the older Tupper in the last campaign he led in this country.

The late Sir Charles, as he came to be called more and more after the passing of his father, (he was long known as Sir Hibbert) was, like Sir Hugh John Macdonald, not as well known in eastern Canada as he would have been had the activities of both not identified them in their mature years with western provinces. There they retained a prominence in the public mind and a confidence in the public heart which was indicative, not alone of their abilities, but of the larger place both would have played had they resided in a more densely populated part of the Dominion. Nine out of ten residents of Winnipeg if asked to name the most prominent townsman of the prairie capital, would nominate Sir Hugh. Similarly Sir Charles, in spite of the fact that he held no public office, had long been the first citizen of Vancouver. Each retired many years ago from the hurly-burly of politics, but it was a testimony to the sterling qualities of both that they thereby fell into no secondary place in the popular mind.

Though Sir Charles had long ceased to be a partisan politician, unlike Sir Hugh, he could not keep out of the lists. He amazed and even annoyed his own Conservative friends by his readiness to draw the blade on behalf of all sorts of independent men whom he regarded as deserving. The straight-line politicians thought him quixotic, but he never broke the lance for mere whim or caprice. Relieved of the obligations of party discipline, he preferred to give his judgment free exercise irrespective of whether it pleased or offended his former political associates. Some years ago he indicated to a friend that he was going to vote against a government of his own political stripe, which he thought had failed in its duty. Surprise was expressed that he could bring himself to oppose old associates and vote for old enemies to whose elementary policies he was directly opposed. "I have gotten over that long ago," he said. "When a government fails in its duty, I shall vote against it every time. I am not for the moment concerned with their successors or what they may do. If they fail, I shall deal with them similarly when the time comes."

THIS loyalty to principle became a fixed philosophy of his life, and it was subjected to no more grueling test than when, during the war, a son, high in the services of the Mounted Police, torn between his eagerness to go to the front and his consciousness that he would thereby sacrifice long years of seniority in his corps, turned to his father for advice. Sir Charles had but one word of counsel—the one which he had adopted as the motto of his own conduct. "Duty, my boy," he said in his letter. "Duty is the compelling word. Nothing matters but that. Your problem must be decided on that basis." And it was.

This fine and self-sacrificing sense Sir Charles inherited from his father, whose fierce blows in debate have been remembered, whilst his fine self-abnegation in standing aside when the Confederation cabinet was being formed for another who would reconcile some desirable elements, has been forgotten. That spirit was transmitted to more than the first generation. The war, which produced many epic letters, has left nothing finer in its literature than the manly note which Sir Charles' young son wrote to his father and mother the night before he went over the top—and went West.

One hardly knew which to admire more—the fine young spirit which dictated the message, or the supreme and Spartan self-command of his father who could read, dry-eyed and with firm voice to a group of friends, a message which suffused even them with emotion.

His independence of spirit he carried almost to an extraordinary and even to a wanton degree in matters political, as if he loved to shock those who bent their necks and their knees to the party gods. The day before a general provincial election in British Columbia, he intimated to a local newspaper how he intended to exercise his franchise. Each elector had six votes to cast and those of Sir Charles resembled nothing more than a cross-word puzzle. He scattered his ballots hither and thither in a most bewildering manner to Liberals, and Conservatives, men and women, professional colleagues and hereditary foes. When he first went to the West, fresh from Tory triumphs, he took with him as his law partner, the late Frederick Peters, former Liberal Premier of Prince Edward Island. The two men settled first in Victoria and built two ample and charming bungalows, in what was then a remote suburb of the city, looking out over the island-studded waters of Oak Bay. They ignored in their business and social relationship their political differences. Later, Sir Charles exercised to the full the privileges of the political soldier of fortune, dashing to all points of the field to the aid of all sorts and conditions of men. In the last provincial fight in British Columbia, he lined up with the forces of General McRae in a battle which furnished the Pacific Province with as fine a bull moose stampede as ever jarred the stand-patters of any political organization in Canada, and almost gave the leaders of both the old political parties heart failure. Like his father, he fought gaily and lost, if need be, without repining. On the morning following his father's last defeat—the only occasion on which Sir Charles senior ever led the party in a general election—the son went around to call. He found his father pacing vigorously up and down the back garden and advancing to meet him with the cheeriest of countenances and the heartiest of greetings. Sir Charles jr., remarked, "Father, I am pleased to see that you are not down-hearted as a result of yesterday's vote. I hardly expected to see you so cheerful." "Why my boy," said the old fighter, smiting his son mightily across the shoulders, "cheerful? I feel just like a soldier who has thrown off his knapsack after a long day's march." All the Tupperes were "bonnie fighters".

HIS Imperial sentiments were deep and rudimentary. Everything he had to give of sons, of fortune, of time, he gave during the Great War. He even raffled his private car to aid the funds of the Daughters of the Empire. Those five years brought a terrible strain to his house—a son and a son-in-law both fell and on a black day in mid-war came cables that his other son had been cruelly wounded and practically given up for lost in a Boulogne hospital. This bludgeoning of chance left him with un-bowed head and with only one concern—a concern that hurried him home from the burdens of a great law practice, in his own language, "to do what I can to comfort my old wife". After some anxious weeks the strain on the parental heart was somewhat relieved by a significant telegram. The old chief walked into the cashier's office of his firm and, handing the cable to the cashier, observed with a quiet smile, "Guess Reggie's getting better. He's sent for some money."

On the death of his father, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the accumulated chronicles of a long and abnormally active political life, which spanned the most fateful years in Canadian history, came into the possession of his son. Some of these documents have fortunately been preserved in a volume which had just come off the press under a modest title a few days before Sir Charles' death. Sir Charles, junior, has further enriched the chronicles of Canada with extracts from many of the private papers of his distinguished father, but he did not disclose them all. He went meticulously through the collection and divided the documents into three classes. In one division he kept those papers which he felt should be disclosed for the enrichment of Canadian history; in another he set aside those which should pass into his own private collection to be destroyed on his death; in the third group he placed an even more priceless bundle of documents. These last were chronicles bearing upon the relationship of many public men to the events of other days. Some of them were destructive of reputations which have long stood high; others, if published, would entirely alter the attitude of the Canadian people to the memory of some of the men whose labors graced the earlier days of the Dominion. What course to take with this last bundle gave Sir Charles very much concern, and he finally consulted the late Sir Joseph Pope, whose skill and judgment as a biographer has been established by more than one volume from his pen. After conference the two men decided that such of those documents that would not wound the descendants of dead statesmen, should be transferred to the Archives of Canada. But the fine taste of both dictated that where the publication of documents would be to the deep injury of reputations already established, without serving any great historical purpose, they should be destroyed. And so many chronicles, palpitating with interest, were magnanimously consigned to the flames.

In taking this course Sir Charles felt that he was adopting a procedure that his father would have approved, for he was delightfully loyal to that paternal memory. Indeed, his fidelity to his father drew upon his head in his younger days a rebuke over which he used often to laugh merrily. On one occasion, whilst Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a man called on him soliciting a job. The Minister speedily recognized him as a fellow who thirty years before, in a Nova Scotia riding, had circulated a calumnious story respecting his father—one of those stories that loyal sons do not readily forgive. That evening he was dining with his father, who happened to be in Ottawa, and told him of the circumstance. "Well, well," said the older man, "that is interesting. What did the fellow want—a job, I suppose?" "Exactly," replied his son, "that is precisely what he wanted." "Yes, and did you give it to him?" "Give it to him," said Sir Charles Hibbert in astonishment. "Is it possible that you forget what that fellow did to you? Give it to him? Why, I could scarcely keep my hands off him, and refrain from throwing him downstairs." "Tut, tut," said the father, "Why did you want to do that?" "You mean to say," pursued the son, "that you would give the fellow a job after his treatment of you?" "Certainly," said the old Baronet, "give it to him if he needs it." "But the story—" "Oh, come, come," interrupted the father, "it must be thirty years since all that happened, Charlie my boy, and a lot of water has gone under the bridge since then. The trouble with you is that you keep grudges. I have never done so. I do not suppose any man in public life ever gave or took harder blows than I have, but I made it a rule when the fight was over to leave my antagonist in such a manner that we could always co-operate later. That was the enormous advantage in many of the political situations through which I had to pass. That was how it was that Joe Howe came to serve with me after the bitter battles in which we opposed one another. But you, Charlie," said he, "you cherish your animosities." A whimsical smile spread over the face of Sir Charles, junior, a smile that was repeated many years afterwards as he told the incident. "Oh, father," said he, "you do not know how I enjoy my animosities."

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT was a product of the fierce political school of Nova Scotia. His father was known as the Cumberland war horse, and in his fights in Pictou county, the son fully justified his family training. But he was sagacious too. It was to him that Canada owed the presence in her public life of that distinguished statesman, Sir John S. D. Thompson, whose career was all too soon cut short by his untimely death. The first suggestion and all the steps of meditation and of appeal had to be taken by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Following a slashing attack on the Government by Edward Blake, then without a peer as an orator in the Canadian House, Charlie Tupper, as he was then known, one afternoon left his place in the House and dropped into a vacant chair beside his chief, Sir John Macdonald. "Sir John," he said, "you have got to get a man in the Department of Justice who can answer Blake. We have only D'Alton McCarthy, and he is not dependable from a party standpoint." "I agree," replied the old chief, "do you know of such a man?" "I do," said Tupper. "Yourself, I suppose?" said Sir John. "No," said Tupper. "Judge Thompson of the Nova Scotia bench." Sir John Macdonald cocked his head on one side in the manner that his supporters so well remember, and then after a pause, "He can't be got," said he. "I am not so sure," replied Tupper. "He is not happy on the Nova Scotia bench, and I think he might be attracted by the Department of Justice." "Yes, yes," pursued Sir John, "but how can we seat him?" To this question Tupper had his answer ready. Antigonish was then represented by an opposition member who was suitable timber for the bench, and Sir John was punctilious in not permitting party considerations to govern his judicial appointments. This member was restive and discontented in the house. The suggestion of Tupper was that this member be elevated to the judiciary, leaving Antigonish vacant. It was a strong Roman Catholic riding and Thompson, following a marriage with a Roman Catholic lady, had adopted that faith. It was Tupper's opinion that he could be elected in Antigonish. "Go ahead," said the old chief. "Feel out the different parties, but remember this is with-

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out my authority, and I have no knowledge of it. You must do this on your own. Negotiations of a somewhat difficult kind followed and contact having been established in the proper quarters, Sir Charles was at last satisfied that a vacancy could be created in Antigonish. He then carried the proposition directly to Thompson, who finally replied by a letter which brought dismay to the younger man. Thompson said he appreciated deeply the proposition, the portfolio, and the task it involved appealed very strongly to him. He would, under other circumstances, rather welcome the change, but advanced a number of reasons why he felt he must decline. Again Sir Charles dropped into the vacant seat beside the chief. "I have a letter from Thompson." "Well, what does he say?" "He won't come." "Old Tomorrow" turned with a quick gesture, "Let me see the letter." Quickly scanning its contents he handed it back to Tupper and putting his forefinger alongside his nose in a manner old parliamentarians well recall, he said, "And whispering she would ne'er consent, consented." He is our man. Go to Halifax at once." The Premier's instinct proved to be a true one, and a short time afterwards Thompson resigned, was elected for Antigonish, and brought to the rather badly battered Conservative forces of the House of Commons the welcome re-inforcement of his superlative judicial and oratorical powers.

OTHER times, other manners. All the principals in that incident are now gone. The incident itself is little known and probably will be somewhat uninteresting to another generation which holds the stage. The part Sir Charles himself played in it, and in many other cases has been forgotten. The man himself his friends are never forget.

The demands of a large law practice and the necessity of insuring a larger income than was possible were he to succumb to the lure of politics, was perhaps a big factor in keeping Sir Charles from that enticing arena. Outside cabinet rank, it had nothing to offer him. The post of Governor of his old Province and of the High Commissionership of Canada, were rejected by him rather impatiently as prizes that could attract only a man of means. More and more as he advanced in years, he loved the quiet of his beautiful gardens which joined and were almost a part of Stanley Park. Social life had few, if any, appeals for him, and one of his curious pastimes to which he was singularly addicted was solitary visits to the moving picture theatres which he frankly admitted had for him a great fascination. But it was in his family and in his home that he found his deepest content. In his domestic, as in his public capacity, his reputation was clear and unsullied. Sir Charles had that curious distinction of features, that indelible mark which public care seems to leave on the faces of most men who are charged with high duties; its deep furrows more beautiful than all the adornments of dandies or the physical decorations of "the curl-pated minions of Charles the First." There was in his manner none of the simulated suavity so often affected by public men, but instead the deep, sincere grace of speech and alluring manner of an interested and interesting man—a charm hard to explain or to describe, but which grappled men's souls to him with hooks of steel. He was indeed a very gallant gentleman.

The Artist

A MAN there was and he had a flair,

Even as you and I,
For some tubes of paint, and some camel's hair,
And the things he did made the public stare,
But the man he said that he didn't care.

Even as you and I,
He painted seas, and he painted skies,
Even as you and I,
He painted lips and he painted eyes,
He painted arms, and he painted thighs,
The critics shuddered, and muttered, "Lies!"

Even as you and I,
Some called it a horse and some a cart,
Even as you and I,
Some said, "It's his finish!" and some, "A start!"
While others murmured, "Oh, have a heart!"
But the man he called it A WORK OF ART,
Even as you and I,

—Constance Errol.



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Carl Ahren's Prints

THE distinguished landscape painter, Carl Ahrens, whose pictures of the Canadian woodland and a e internationally famous, has for the past two years been developing another field of art. At his beautifully situated home, "Big Trees", near Galt in his native county of Waterloo, Ontario, he has been working on etchings and color prints with beautiful results. The vicinity of Galt is real "artists' country", with the confluence of the Speed and Grand Rivers near by, and many remaining woodlots where the typical forest trees of older Ontario still survive. Thus he finds many subjects that are congenial to him, for trees have for years been the chief focus of his artistic sympathies. The prints he has made now number at least a dozen, and his experimental temperament has led him to a considerable variety in the matter of processes. Some of them are sharply lined dry point etchings; and in others which he calls duo-prints he has produced beautifully soft tonal effects. One of his most interesting achievements has been a two color process which very subtly and gracefully reproduces the salient tints of woodland vistas. A most notable factor in these prints is the solidity of suggestion that he imparts to his delineation of the trunks and branches of mighty and ancient trees. In strength and harmony of conception, depth, and atmospheric quality they are also impressive. A very potent element of appeal is the prevailing quality of aesthetic distinction apparent in them all. They have already won much attention in Western Ontario, where enthusiasm for prints is growing. At intervals Mr. Ahrens has also been busy with his brushes, and some of his recent paintings are in his finest and most characteristic style.

Quarrelling With Canada

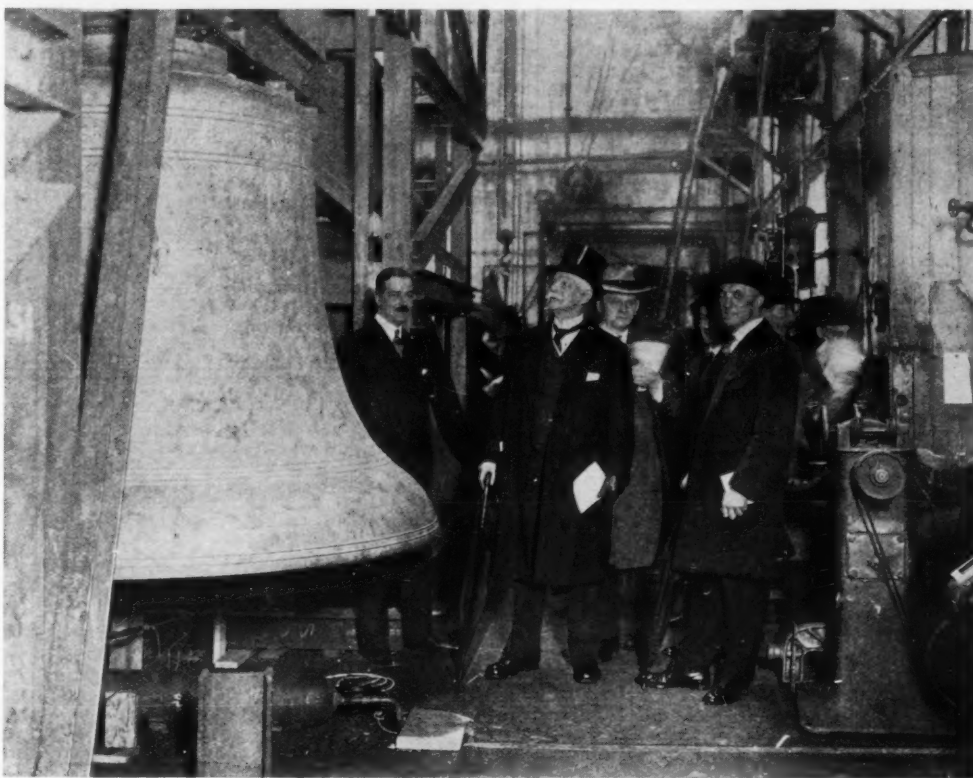
(H. M. Nimmo in "Detroit Saturday Night")

"KICKING up a row with Canada over the employment of a few Windsor carpenters in Detroit, is the latest achievement of the Detroit Federation of Labor. The purpose of the Federation is to bar non-union carpenters from Detroit in order to bolster up its local strikes and force all carpenters to join the dues-paying union and feed the union bosses. With the aid of labor authorities of the union persuasion in Washington, and the immigration law, the local union bosses have so far succeeded in hatching trouble as to irritate our Canadian neighbors and force an issue between the state departments of both countries.

"To learn what it will cost Detroit to let the Detroit Federation of Labor have its own way, we need only refer to Cleveland. Over there construction on the new union depot has been held up again because the carpenters'



HON. WILLIAM H. WRIGHT
 one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ontario (High Court Division) who is a member of the Customs Probe Commission.



CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER INSPECTS CANADA'S CARILLON
 Hon. P. C. Larkin at the Bell Foundry of Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, Croydon, looking at the great carillon which is to be placed in Victory Tower, on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

union insists on the right of removing the wooden forms from the concrete instead of letting common labor do it at a much lower figure. We say 'again' because this is the fifth strike on the new depot. There were four long and expensive strikes on the telephone building, and 56 strikes on one trust company building.

"It is to help the union bosses subject Detroit to such waste of time and money that the immigration question is now being pressed against a friendly nation. Makes our wonder city look a little nutty, doesn't it?"



HON. ERNEST ROY
 one of the Justices of the Superior Court, Quebec Judicial District, who is a member of the Customs Probe Commission.

What Will Canada Do?

(Editorial in Vancouver "Sun")

AS PHILOSOPHER-MERCHANT Edward S. Eilene points out, United States is today producing one-third more than she consumes. From a surplus of one-seventh before the war, the excess production has grown to a magnitude that demands outlet in some foreign market.

The first place United States is going to look to dump some of that surplus production is Canada. With 3,000 miles of practically unprotected border, gunless and nearly tariffless, this country offers a magnificent dumping ground for American goods.

What is Canada going to do? Is she going to see that one-third excess production shoved at Canadian consumers to the detriment of Canadian industry? Is she going to wait until the strangulation of Canadian business demands some form of immediate relief?

Or is Mackenzie King going to go out and demand some sort of a showdown now? Let no Canadian fool himself. We have enough of our own stuff to take care of without being loaded with American surpluses. And the problem is a problem of the immediate present.

Americans find their own solution in raising the industrial efficiency of Europe. But that will take time. Meanwhile the American surplus must be dumped somewhere. And most of it will be dumped in here to suffocate Canadian industry if we sit here complacently and let it topple in.

Canada has got to do business on a reciprocal basis with United States or fight her way to a commercial balance with prohibitive tariffs on American manufactured goods and prohibitive embargoes on Canadian raw materials.

When a big tree or a rock threatens a man's house he does not wait until it tumbles over on him. He takes measures to protect himself.

It is the duty of the Mackenzie King Government to find out definitely without delay whether United States is going to trade with us reciprocally or whether we will have to bar out American goods altogether.

Dentist (just off for a round of golf, to assistant): "If anyone should inquire, Miss Brown, I'm away on business. I have eighteen cavities to fill this afternoon!"

On the Aberdeen courses they are passing a local rule that a player who does not find his wooden tee within five minutes must signal the next couple to come on.—*Canadian Golfer.*

The Passing Show

LO, THE POOR OYSTER!

(Oysters are much more sensitive than lobsters, says the Curator of the Aquarium of the London Zoo, who declares that oysters feel a lot worse when they are swallowed or chewed alive than lobsters do when plunged into hot water. The oysters which escape death when chewed by man, undoubtedly have a painful time when plunged into the gastric juices.)

The oyster is not quite a fish,

It is not quite a mammal;

No fins it has, no tail to swish,

Nor hump that's of the camel—

And that's the reason, in a class

All by itself, it has, alas,

Been overlooked by those who care

For all dumb things. That's why it

Is used each day all unaware

As portion of our diet—

And it is swallowed whole or chewed

When raw, or fried, or even stewed!

But now throughout the land is heard

A great outcry, shout, noise, stir,

That followed quick upon the word:

When eaten thus, the oyster

Endures an agony far worse

Than Thought endures in Modern Verse!

In short, when chewed the oyster still

Survives this great abuse; is

Then plunged alive, against its will

Into our gastric juices!—

And in the consequent turmoil

It suffers as if boiled in oil!

Ah, next when they place oyster stew

In front of you at dinner,

Recall your finer self, eschew—

(E'en though it make you thinner!)

And if your folks remark it, tell 'em

That you are just content to smell 'em!

THE REACTION

After all, one shouldn't judge these modern paintings too completely. Human hearts beat behind them as well as behind the more conventional, and no doubt if one knew all, one would forgive all. For example, there is the former portrait painter now turned ultra-modernist, who exclaims in defense of his work that none who had seen the ladies of the nouveau-riche who used to come to sit for him, would blame him for wanting to paint the abstract.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wised.

LINES FOR A SONG

Said the Elephant to the Flea:

"It is written in history

That in his ark Noah

All animals lowly

Collected and saved from the Sea!"

Said the Elephant to the Flea:

"This, then, is the great mystery—

How was it you got in

Considering you're not in

Exactly that category?"

To the Elephant said the Flea:

"The thing is quite easy to see—

I've told you before,

I came in on Noah,

A friend of the family!"

THE GOOD WORD

A gentleman who defended the work of the Toronto Fire Department in the face of the criticisms of a visiting American, had all his expenses paid by the grateful Firemen when the two were hauled into court on a charge of fighting and disorderly conduct. Now we are wondering if one were so to defend the work of the Municipal Government, would it refund one's taxes?

Man invented morality and woman capitalized it.

It's the same old story every year. Unable to agree on whether they should visit Hong-Kong, Cairo, Rome or Honolulu, the family finally decide that they might as well



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spend the two weeks' vacation as usual on Uncle Henry's farm out in the country.

Of course, there is this other side of the question. If they cut out the sub-titles in moving pictures, a large number of people will then get no reading in at all.

Hal Frank

had tacked on to it a proviso with regard to school lands involving a presumption of Alberta's bad faith. Mr. Bourassa's motives were plain. A born mischief-maker, he was bankrupt of an issue which would enable him to pose as the champion of the French Canadian people against "oppression," and he hoped to manufacture a new one. To get the issue out of the way for the time being, the Prime Minister, Mr. King, devised the plan of submitting Section 17 to the Supreme Court. The dis-appointment of Alberta was keen, and was expressed in a communication from the Premier, Hon. Mr. Brownlee, K.C., when he said:

"With utmost respect I must challenge your statement that our proposals are based on the assumption that the Alberta Act may be invalid and that we raise the question of validity of that Act. Our position is simply that the validity of any clause of the Alberta Act has nothing to do with the Natural Resources Bill, and any language which raises that question should be eliminated. We see no necessity for initiating proceedings to test the Act."

The decision of the Supreme Court leaves the question just where it was a year ago, and it is now proposed to carry the question to the Imperial Privy Council for ultimate decision. There is hardly a chance in the world that the Privy Council will reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why then delay further in carrying out the agreement with Alberta, without "jokers" or strings attached to it? The interests of Separate School supporters are clearly protected by the original constitution of the province, and Mr. Bourassa will certainly not be deterred from trying to make mischief and spread the seeds of disunion by any decision that the Privy Council may reach.

Saskatchewan has also an interest in this matter, and indignation over the delay in the consummation of the Alberta agreement has been as marked there as in the province directly affected. The Brownlee Government has behaved with most commendable restraint so far, and the time has come when futile delays should cease.

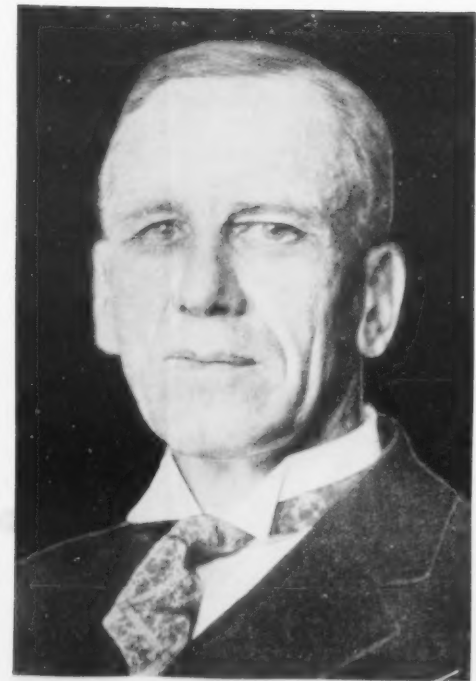
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Anzac Interest in Canada

It is plain from the newspapers of both Australia and New Zealand that a profound interest in Canada has been aroused in those countries as a result of the visits of Premier Bruce of Australia, and Premier Coates of New Zealand, in January last. The speeches delivered by these statesmen during their trans-continental voyage have reached the peoples of their own Dominions and the freedom of utterance, as distinguished from mere complimentary verbiage in which they indulged, has been accepted as evidence of better and more candid relations between the different sections of the Empire. The *Christchurch* (N. Z.) "Press" was especially impressed by the manner in which Canadian audiences listened to the oratorical utterances of the Prime Minister of Australia. It says, "In a country which has such peculiar political problems as Canada, and in which the Imperial defence issue has at times aroused extraordinary bitterness, his well-meant advice may make things awkward for Mr. Mackenzie King, and it is perhaps a tribute to the good-will created by the Imperial Conference that so far Canadians have accepted all that has been said in a good spirit. Would any Dominion Prime Minister have been allowed such license in Canada a year ago?"

SATURDAY NIGHT feels justified in saying that he would, though a year ago politics were so unsettled in this country that such utterances might have been inadvisable. The New Zealand editor also questions whether this insistence on defence problems has been as equally received in the United States, where a section of the press is only too ready to misinterpret the ambitions of the Empire. On the latter point it may be said that it would astonish a stranger to learn how little interest the American people take in outside matters of this kind. So far as the writer of this editorial could learn after recently meeting many scores of New Yorkers, the only question that interested them with regard to Canada was how soon the new Ontario liquor laws would come into force, and what steps could be taken in the United States to follow in the footsteps of Canadian provinces in getting rid of prohibition.

In Australia there seems to be dissatisfaction in certain quarters because Premier Bruce did not pay more attention to securing a revision of the Australian trade treaty with Canada. Many Canadians have been under the impression that Australia got the best of that deal, but in the Antipodes the reverse view is promulgated. The Sydney "Bulletin," which should be understood is a strong political opponent of Mr. Bruce is censorious because he did not administer a "roaring refusal" to certain Canadian business men, who, at Vancouver, suggested new arrangements with regard to apples and unrefined timber. The main grievance in Australia is with regard to Canadian salmon, which, it is claimed, has been enhanced in price as a direct result of the treaty, and Australia is also disappointed because her exports of raisins to Canada have been cut in two as a result apparently of Spanish competition in our markets. Quite evidently the opponents of Mr. Bruce are preparing to make political capital against him because of the Canada-Australia treaty.



HON. J. T. BROWN
Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Saskatchewan,
Chairman of the Customs Probe Commission.

Sir Hibbert Tupper A Chip of the Old Block

Many Anecdotes Which Illustrate the Human Qualities of Father and Son

By John Nelson

THE death of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper the other day in Vancouver has drawn from the press editorial appreciation of his public services to Canada. He should not, however, be permitted to pass from the ken of a generation which knew too little of his worth without some tribute to the memory of one of the most high-minded of our public characters, and one of the most attractive and charming of men. The late Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Sir Hugh John Macdonald—still going strong in spite of his seventy-seven years—preserved in the life of Canada that fine tradition in public service in which their fathers were so closely associated. So closely did this association run that it interlocked two generations. The younger Tupper served in the cabinet of the older Macdonald and the younger Macdonald, in turn, was the right-hand chieftain of the older Tupper in the last campaign he led in this country.

The late Sir Charles, as he came to be called more and more after the passing of his father, (he was long known as Sir Hibbert) was, like Sir Hugh John Macdonald, not as well known in eastern Canada as he would have been had the activities of both not identified them in their mature years with western provinces. There they retained a prominence in the public mind and a confidence in the public heart which was indicative, not alone of their abilities, but of the larger place both would have played had they resided in a more densely populated part of the Dominion. Nine out of ten residents of Winnipeg if asked to name the most prominent townsman of the prairie capital, would nominate Sir Hugh. Similarly Sir Charles, in spite of the fact that he held no public office, had long been the first citizen of Vancouver. Each retired many years ago from the hurly-burly of politics, but it was a testimony to the sterling qualities of both that they thereby fell into no secondary place in the popular mind.

Though Sir Charles had long ceased to be a partisan politician, unlike Sir Hugh, he could not keep out of the lists. He amazed and even annoyed his own Conservative friends by his readiness to draw the blade on behalf of all sorts of independent men whom he regarded as deserving. The straight-line politicians thought him quixotic, but he never broke the lance for mere whim or caprice. Relieved of the obligations of party discipline, he preferred to give his judgment free exercise irrespective of whether it pleased or offended his former political associates. Some years ago he indicated to a friend that he was going to vote against a government of his own political stripe, which he thought had failed in its duty. Surprise was expressed that he could bring himself to oppose old associates and vote for old enemies to whose elementary policies he was directly opposed. "I have gotten over that long ago," he said. "When a government fails in its duty, I shall vote against it every time. I am not for the moment concerned with their successors or what they may do. If they fail, I shall deal with them similarly when the time comes."

**

THIS loyalty to principle became a fixed philosophy of his life, and it was subjected to no more grueling test than when, during the war, a son, high in the services of the Mounted Police, torn between his eagerness to go to the front and his consciousness, that he would thereby sacrifice long years of seniority in his corps, turned to his father for advice. Sir Charles had but one word of counsel—the one which he had adopted as the motto of his own conduct. "Duty, my boy," he said in his letter, "Duty is the compelling word. Nothing matters but that. Your problem must be decided on that basis." And it was.

This fine and self-sacrificing sense Sir Charles inherited from his father, whose fierce blows in debate have been remembered, whilst his fine self-abnegation in standing aside when the Confederation cabinet was being formed for another who would reconcile some desirable elements, has been forgotten. That spirit was transmitted to more than the first generation. The war, which produced many epic letters, has left nothing finer in its literature than the manly note which Sir Charles' young son wrote to his father and mother the night before he went over the top—and went West.

One hardly knew which to admire more—the fine young spirit which dictated the message, or the supreme and Spartan self-command of his father who could read, dry-eyed and with firm voice to a group of friends, a message which suffused even them with emotion.

His independence of spirit he carried almost to an extraordinary and even to a wanton degree in matters political, as if he loved to shock those who bent their necks and their knees to the party gods. The day before a general provincial election in British Columbia, he intimated to a local newspaper how he intended to exercise his franchise. Each elector had six votes to cast and those of Sir Charles resembled nothing more than a cross-word puzzle. He scattered his ballots hither and thither in a most bewildering manner to Liberals, and Conservatives, men and women, professional colleagues and hereditary foes. When he first went to the West, fresh from Tory triumphs, he took with him as his law partner, the late Frederick Peters, former Liberal Premier of Prince Edward Island. The two men settled first in Victoria and built two ample and charming hangarons, in what was then a remote suburb of the city, looking out over the island-studded waters of Oak Bay. They ignored in their business and social relationship their political differences. Later, Sir Charles exercised to the full the privileges of the political soldier of fortune, dashing to all points of the field to the aid of all sorts and conditions of men. In the last provincial fight in British Columbia, he lined up with the forces of General McRae in a battle which furnished the Pacific Province with as fine a bull moose stampede as ever jarred the stand-patters of any political organization in Canada, and almost gave the leaders of both the old political parties heart failure. Like his father, he fought gaily and hot, if need be, without repining. On the morning following his father's last defeat—the only occasion on which Sir Charles senior ever led the party in a general election—the son went around to call. He found his father pacing vigorously up and down the back garden and advancing to meet him with the cheeriest of countenances and the heartiest of greetings. Sir Charles Jr. remarked, "Father, I am pleased to see that you are not down-hearted as a result of yesterday's vote. I hardly expected to see you so cheerful." "Why my boy," said the old fighter, smiting his son mightily across the shoulders, "cheerful? I feel just like a soldier who has thrown off his knapsack after a long day's march." All the Tupperes were "bonnie fighters".

HIS Imperial sentiments were deep and rudimentary. Everything he had to give of sons, of fortune, of time, he gave during the Great War. He even raffled his private car to aid the funds of the Daughters of the Empire. Those five years brought a terrible strain to his house—a son and a son-in-law both fell and on a black day in mid-war came cables that his other son had been cruelly wounded and practically given up for lost in a Boulogne hospital. This bludgeoning of chance left him with un-bowed head and with only one concern—a concern that hurried him home from the burdens of a great law practice, in his own language, "to do what I can to comfort my old wife". After some anxious weeks the strain on the parental heart was somewhat relieved by a significant telegram. The old chief walked into the cashier's office of his firm and, handing the cable to the cashier, observed with a quiet smile, "Guess Reggie's getting better. He's sent for some money."

On the death of his father, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the accumulated chronicles of a long and abnormally active political life, which spanned the most fateful years in Canadian history, came into the possession of his son. Some of these documents have fortunately been preserved in a volume which had just come off the press under a modest title a few days before Sir Charles' death. Sir Charles, junior, has further enriched the chronicles of Canada with extracts from many of the private papers of his distinguished father, but he did not disclose them all. He went meticulously through the collection and divided the documents into three classes. In one division he kept those papers which he felt should be disclosed for the enrichment of Canadian history; in another he set aside those which should pass into his own private collection to be destroyed on his death; in the third group he placed an even more priceless bundle of documents. These last were chronicles bearing upon the relationship of many public men to the events of other days. Some of them were startling in the luminous side-light which they threw upon the events of Confederation days and later; some were destructive of reputations which have long stood high; others, if published, would entirely alter the attitude of the Canadian people to the memory of some of the men whose labors graced the earlier days of the Dominion. What course to take with this last bundle gave Sir Charles very much concern, and he finally consulted the late Sir Joseph Pope, whose skill and judgment as a biographer has been established by more than one volume from his pen. After conference the two men decided that such of those documents that would not wound the descendants of dead statesmen, should be transferred to the Archives of Canada. But the fine taste of both dictated that where the publication of documents would be to the deep injury of reputations already established, without serving any great historical purpose, they should be destroyed. And so many chronicles, palpitating with interest, were magnanimously consigned to the flames.

In taking this course Sir Charles felt that he was adopting a procedure that his father would have approved, for he was delightfully loyal to that paternal memory. Indeed, his fidelity to his father drew upon his head in his younger days a rebuke over which he used often to laugh merrily. On one occasion, whilst Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a man called on him soliciting a job. The Minister speedily recognized him as a fellow who thirty years before, in a Nova Scotia riding, had circulated a calumnious story respecting his father—one of those stories that loyal sons do not readily forgive. That evening he was dining with his father, who happened to be in Ottawa, and told him of the circumstance. "Well, well," said the older man, "that is interesting. What did the fellow want—a job, I suppose?" "Exactly," replied his son, "That is precisely what he wanted." "Yes, and did you give it to him?" "Give it to him," said Sir Charles Hibbert in astonishment. "Is it possible that you forget what that fellow did to you? Give it to him? Why, I could scarcely keep my hands off him, and refrain from throwing him downstairs." "Tut, tut," said the father, "Why did you want to do that?" "You mean to say," pursued the son, "that you would give the fellow a job after his treatment of you?" "Certainly," said the old Baronet, "give it to him if he needs it." "But the story—" "Oh, come, come," interrupted the father, "it must be thirty years since all that happened, Charlie my boy, and a lot of water has gone under the bridge since then. The trouble with you is that you keep grudges. I have never done so. I do not suppose any man in public life ever gave or took harder blows than I have, but I made it a rule when the fight was over to leave my antagonist in such a manner that we could always co-operate later. That was the enormous advantage in many of the political situations through which I had to pass. That was how it was that Joe Howe came to serve with me after the bitter battles in which we opposed one another. But you, Charlie," said he, "you cherish your animosities." A whimsical smile spread over the face of Sir Charles, junior, a smile that was repeated many years afterwards as he told the incident. "Oh, father," said he, "you do not know how I enjoy my animosities."

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT was a product of the fierce political school of Nova Scotia. His father was known as the Cumberland war horse, and in his fights in Pictou county, the son fully justified his family training. But he was sagacious too. It was to him that Canada owed the presence in her public life of that distinguished statesman, Sir John S. D. Thompson, whose career was all too soon cut short by his untimely death. The first suggestion and all the steps of meditation and of appeal had to be taken by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Following a slashing attack on the Government by Edward Blake, then without a peer as an orator in the Canadian House, Charlie Tupper, as he was then known, one afternoon left his place in the House and dropped into a vacant chair beside his chief, Sir John Macdonald. "Sir John," he said, "you have got to get a man in the Department of Justice who can answer Blake. We have only D'Alton McCarthy, and he is not dependable from a party standpoint." "I agree," replied the old chief, "do you know of such a man?" "I do," said Tupper. "Yourself, I suppose?" said Sir John. "No," said Tupper. "Judge Thompson of the Nova Scotia bench." Sir John Macdonald cocked his head on one side in the manner that his supporters so well remember, and then after a pause, "He can't be got," said he. "I am not so sure," replied Tupper. "He is not happy on the Nova Scotia bench, and I think he might be attracted by the Department of Justice." "Yes, yes," pursued Sir John, "but how can we get him?" To this question Tupper had his answer ready. Antigonish was then represented by an opposition member who was suitable timber for the bench, and Sir John was punctilious in not permitting party considerations to govern his judicial appointments. This member was restive and discontented in the house. The suggestion of Tupper was that this member be elevated to the judiciary, leaving Antigonish vacant. It was a strong Roman Catholic riding and Thompson, following a marriage with a Roman Catholic lady, had adopted that faith. It was Tupper's opinion that he could be elected in Antigonish. "Go ahead," said the old chief. "Feel out the different parties, but remember this is with-

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out my authority, and I have no knowledge of it. You must do this on your own." Negotiations of a somewhat difficult kind followed and contact having been established in the proper quarters, Sir Charles was at last satisfied that a vacancy could be created in Antigonish. He then carried the proposition directly to Thompson, who finally replied by a letter which brought dismay to the younger man. Thompson said he appreciated deeply the proposition, the portfolio, and the task it involved appealed very strongly to him. He would, under other circumstances, rather welcome the change, but advanced a number of reasons why he felt he must decline. Again Sir Charles dropped into the vacant seat beside the chief. "I have a letter from Thompson." "Well, what does he say?" "He won't come." "Old Tomorrow" turned with a quick gesture, "Let me see the letter." Quickly scanning its contents he handed it back to Tupper and putting his forefinger alongside his nose in a manner old parliamentarians well recall, he said, "And whispering she would never consent, consented." He is our man. Go to Halifax at once." The Premier's instinct proved to be a true one, and a short time afterwards Thompson resigned, was elected for Antigonish, and brought to the rather badly battered Conservative forces of the House of Commons the welcome reinforcement of his superb judicial and oratorical powers.

**

OTHER times, other manners. All the principals in that incident are now gone. The incident itself is little known and probably will be somewhat uninteresting to another generation which holds the stage. The part Sir Charles himself played in it, and in many other cases has been forgotten. The man himself his friends are never forget.

The demands of a large law practice and the necessity of insuring a larger income than was possible were he to succumb to the lure of politics, was perhaps a big factor in keeping Sir Charles from that enticing arena. Outside cabinet rank, it had nothing to offer him. The post of Governor of his old Province and of the High Commissionership of Canada, were rejected by him rather impatiently as prizes that could attract only a man of means. More and more as he advanced in years, he loved the quiet of his beautiful gardens which joined and were almost a part of Stanley Park. Social life had few, if any, appeals for him, and one of his curious pastimes to which he was singularly addicted was solitary visits to the moving picture theatres which he frankly admitted had for him a great fascination. But it was in his family and in his home that he found his deepest content. In his domestic, as in his public capacity, his reputation was clear and unsullied. Sir Charles had that curious distinction of features, that indelible mark which public care seems to leave on the faces of most men who are charged with high duties; its deep furrows more beautiful than all the adornments of dandies or the physical decorations of "the curl-pated minions of Charles the First." There was in his manner none of the simulated staidness so often affected by public men, but instead the deep, sincere grace of speech and alluring manner of an interested and interesting man—a charm hard to explain or to describe, but which grappled men's souls to him with hooks of steel. He was indeed a very gallant gentleman.

The Artist

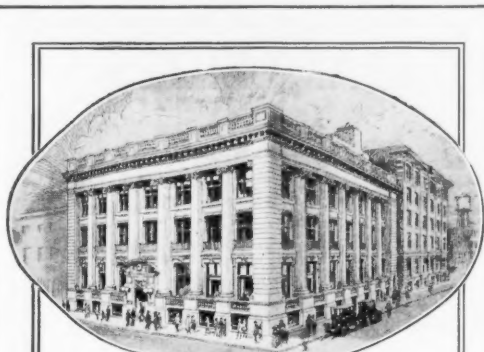
A MAN there was and he had a flair,

Even as you and I,
For some tubes of paint, and some camel's hair,
And the things he did made the public stare,
But the man he said that he didn't care.

Even as you and I,
He painted seas, and he painted skies,
Even as you and I,
He painted lips and he painted eyes,
He painted arms, and he painted thighs,
The critics shuddered, and muttered, "Lies!"

Even as you and I,
Some called it a horse and some a cart,
Even as you and I,
Some said, "It's his finish!" and some, "A start!"
While others murmured, "Oh, have a heart!"
But the man he called it A WORK OF ART,
Even as you and I,

—Constance Errol.



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Carl Ahren's Prints

THE distinguished landscape painter, Carl Ahrens, whose pictures of the Canadian woodland are internationally famous, has for the past two years been developing another field of art. At his beautifully situated home, "Big Trees", near Galt in his native county of Waterloo, Ontario, he has been working on etchings and color prints with beautiful results. The vicinity of Galt is real "artists' country", with the confluence of the Speed and Grand Rivers near by, and many remaining woodlots where the typical forest trees of older Ontario still survive. Thus he finds many subjects that are congenial to him, for trees have for years been the chief focus of his artistic sympathies. The prints he has made now number at least a dozen, and his experimental temperament has led him to a considerable variety in the matter of processes. Some of them are sharply lined dry point etchings; and in others which he calls duo-prints he has produced beautifully soft tonal effects. One of his most interesting achievements has been a two color process which very subtly and gracefully reproduces the salient tints of woodland vistas. A most notable factor in these prints is the solidity of suggestion that he imparts to his delineation of the trunks and branches of mighty and ancient trees. In strength and harmony of conception, depth, and atmospheric quality they are also impressive. A very potent element of appeal is the prevailing quality of aesthetic distinction apparent in them all. They have already won much attention in Western Ontario, where enthusiasm for prints is growing. At intervals Mr. Ahrens has also been busy with his brushes, and some of his recent paintings are in his finest and most characteristic style.

Quarrelling With Canada

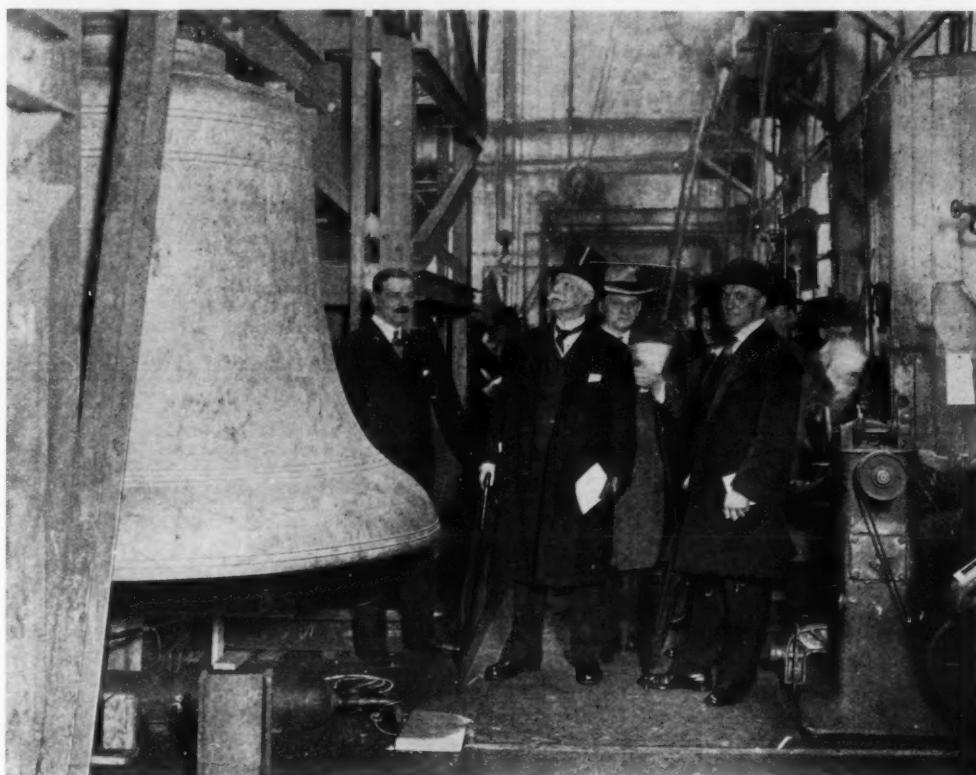
(H. M. Niimmo in "Detroit Saturday Night")

KICKING up a row with Canada over the employment of a few Windsor carpenters in Detroit, is the latest achievement of the Detroit Federation of Labor. The purpose of the Federation is to bar non-union carpenters from Detroit in order to bolster up its local strikes and force all carpenters to join the dues-paying union and feed the union bosses. With the aid of labor authorities of the union persuasion in Washington, and the immigration law, the local union bosses have so far succeeded in hatching trouble as to irritate our Canadian neighbors and force an issue between the state departments of both countries.

"To learn what it will cost Detroit to let the Detroit Federation of Labor have its own way, we need only refer to Cleveland. Over there construction on the new union depot has been held up again because the carpenters'



HON. WILLIAM H. WRIGHT
one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ontario
(High Court Division) who is a member of the Customs
Probe Commission.



CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER INSPECTS CANADA'S CARILLON
Hon. P. C. Larkin in the Bell Foundry of Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, looking at the great carillon which is to be placed in Victory Tower, on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

union insists on the right of removing the wooden forms from the concrete instead of letting common labor do it at a much lower figure. We say 'again' because this is the fifth strike on the new depot. There were four long and expensive strikes on the telephone building, and 56 strikes on one trust company building.

"It is to help the union bosses subject Detroit to such waste of time and money that the immigration question is now being pressed against a friendly nation. Makes our wonder city look a little nutty, doesn't it?"



HON. ERNEST ROY
one of the Justices of the Superior Court, Quebec Judicial District, who is a member of the Customs Probe Commission.

What Will Canada Do?

(Editorial in Vancouver "Sun")

AS PHILOSOPHER-MERCHANT Edward S. Eilene points out, United States is today producing one-third more than she consumes. From a surplus of one-seventh before the war, the excess production has grown to a magnitude that demands outlet in some foreign market.

The first place United States is going to look to dump some of that surplus production is Canada. With 3,000 miles of practically unprotected border, gunless and nearly tariffless, this country offers a magnificent dumping ground for American goods.

What is Canada going to do? Is she going to see that one-third excess production shoved at Canadian consumers to the detriment of Canadian industry? Is she going to wait until the strangulation of Canadian business demands some form of immediate relief?

Or is Mackenzie King going to go out and demand some sort of a showdown now?

Let no Canadian fool himself. We have enough of our own stuff to take care of without being loaded with American surpluses. And the problem is a problem of the immediate present.

Americans find their own solution in raising the industrial efficiency of Europe. But that will take time. Meanwhile the American surplus must be dumped somewhere. And most of it will be dumped in here to suffocate Canadian industry if we sit here complacently and let it topple in.

Canada has got to do business on a reciprocal basis with United States or fight her way to a commercial balance with prohibitive tariffs on American manufactured goods and prohibitive embargoes on Canadian raw materials.

When a big tree or a rock threatens a man's house he does not wait until it tumbles over on him. He takes measures to protect himself.

It is the duty of the Mackenzie King Government to find out definitely without delay whether United States is going to trade with us reciprocally or whether we will have to bar out American goods altogether.

Dentist (just off for a round of golf, to assistant): "If anyone should inquire, Miss Brown, I'm away on business. I have eighteen cavities to fill this afternoon!"

On the Aberdeen courses they are passing a local rule that a player who does not find his wooden tee within five minutes must signal the next couple to come on—*Canadian Golfer*.

The Passing Show

LO, THE POOR OYSTER!

(Oysters are much more sensitive than lobsters, says the Curator of the Aquarium of the London Zoo, who declares that oysters feel a lot worse when they are swallowed or chewed alive than lobsters do when plunged into hot water. The oysters which escape death when chewed by man, undoubtedly have a painful time when plunged into the gastric juices.)

The oyster is not quite a fish.

It is not quite a mammal.

No fins it has, no tail to swish.

Nor hump that's of the camel—

And that's the reason, in a class

All by itself, it has, alas.

Been overlooked by those who care

For all dumb things. That's why it

Is used each day all unaware

As portion of our diet—

And it is swallowed whole or chewed

When raw, or fried, or even stewed!

But now throughout the land is heard

A great outcry, shout, noise, stir,

That followed quick upon the word:

When eaten thus, the oyster

Endures an agony far worse

Than Thought endures in Modern Verse!

In short, when chewed the oyster still

Survives this great abuse; is

Then plunged alive, against its will

Into our gastric juices!—

And in the consequent turmoil

It suffers as if boiled in oil!

Ah, next when they place oyster stew

In front of you at dinner,

Recall your finer self, eschew—

(E'en though it make you thinner!)

And if your folks remark it, tell 'em

That you are just content to smell 'em!

THE REACTION

After all, one should not judge these modern paintings too completely. Human hearts beat behind them as well as behind the more conventional, and no doubt if one knew all, one would forgive all. For example, there is the former portrait painter now turned ultra-modernist, who exclaims in defense of his work that none who had seen the ladies of the nouveau-riche who used to come to sit for him, would blame him for wanting to paint the abstract.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wived.

LINES FOR A SONG

Said the Elephant to the Flea:

"It is written in history

That in his ark Noah

All animals lowly

Collected and saved from the Sea!"

Said the Elephant to the Flea:

"This, then, is the great mystery—

How was it you got in

Considering you're not in

Exactly that category?"

To the Elephant said the Flea:

"The thing is quite easy to see—

I've told you before.

I came in on Noah,

A friend of the family!"

THE GOOD WORD

A gentleman who defended the work of the Toronto Fire Department in the face of the criticisms of a visiting American, had all his expenses paid by the grateful Firemen when the two were hauled into court on a charge of fighting and disorderly conduct. Now we are wondering if one were so to defend the work of the Municipal Government, would it refund one's taxes?

Man invented morality and woman capitalized it.

It's the same old story every year. Unable to agree on whether they should visit Hong-Kong, Cairo, Rome or Honolulu, the family finally decide that they might as well



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spend the two weeks' vacation as usual on Uncle Henry's farm out in the country.

Of course, there is this other side of the question. If they cut out the sub-titles in moving pictures, a large number of people will then get no reading in at all.

Hal Frank



THE United States Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Hoover, has become impatient at the procrastination of the King Government in dealing with his proposal for joint development of the St. Lawrence Waterway. Recently Mr. Hoover sent an inquiry to Ottawa, but he has received nothing definite in return, nor is any definite policy on this problem possible by the Ottawa government until the Quebec Liberals are brought into line.

Mr. Hoover is extremely anxious to have a definite proposal to place before Congress next session. He aims at making the St. Lawrence development an important feature of the Republican platform in the 1928 presidential campaign. The vast central states, which are republican, and to republican success in 1928 essential they remain so, are in a disatisfied mood over the vetoing of the McNary-Haugen bill to stabilize the price of farm products. Mr. Hoover would offer as a more practical solution of the troubles of the "Rockyghenny" agrarians, cheap transportation to the world's markets via the St. Lawrence. He would have the St. Lawrence route do for those states what the Panama Canal has done for the Pacific slope.

Governor Smith of New York, a probable Democratic presidential candidate, is keenly alive to the importance of water transportation as a presidential campaign issue. He will win the Central West with two proposals—the development of the Mississippi from New Orleans to Minneapolis as a cheap transportation system, and also the deepening of the Hudson-Ontario canal system from both Buffalo and Oswego to Albany. Governor Smith has no international co-operation to secure to make his proposals sound feasible and practical, but Mr. Hoover cannot present a definite programme without official assurance of its acceptance by Canada. It is only a year until the presidential candidates are nominated, and Mr. Hoover is naturally both impatient and anxious that Canada should act.

Premier King is willing, but Messrs. Robb, Lapointe, Dandridge, Carlin, Rinfret and Cannon are not. For some years both the French and English press of Quebec have denounced a joint international St. Lawrence development as fraught with the gravest dangers to the economic progress of Montreal, and in fact, all Quebec, as well as dangerous to the national racial and political life of French-Canada until there is deep-seated hostility to the proposal. The estimated prejudices of years can be eradicated in a matter of a few months. Everything points to a denunciation on the part of our government in due season. There is no chairman of the national committee at present. (Hon. George D. Graham retired from this position several months ago. It is an accepted fact that nothing will be done by the Ottawa government until after another election. There will be no national committee until after the next election, but no serious action is anticipated.)

Development of the St. Lawrence and other links in the great international waterway will be a leading issue in the 1928 presidential election in the United States, and will also be a leading issue in the next federal election in Canada. There is little doubt but the Conservative party will strongly support a satisfactory arrangement for the immediate development of the St. Lawrence. That party has no Quebec influence powerful enough in its parliamentary representation to deter such a decision, and its Maritime Provinces and British Columbia members will acquiesce in Ontario's demand for action.

WITH the selection of delegates for the Conservative National Convention in progress, the leadership is becoming a more pertinent and interesting issue. So far there has been no definite trend of sentiment toward any particular man, except among the Conservative members of the House of Commons, where Hon. Hugh Guthrie is the choice of a large majority. If the old practice in the Conservative party of having the parliamentary representation select its leader was still in vogue, Mr. Guthrie's impressive position would be made permanent at once.

Recently there has been in Toronto and Montreal and among influential Conservatives a demand that Hon. G. Howard Ferguson come to Ottawa as federal leader. It is also true that the strongest representations to this effect have been made to Mr. Ferguson, and it is felt here that

these representations have not been abruptly repelled. Mr. Ferguson's speeches since the provincial contest, except those in the legislature, have dealt almost wholly with federal issues, and this has confirmed the opinion of many that he would not be adverse to widening his efforts on behalf of the Conservative party.

Then there is the orator from Calgary, whose speeches are as rapid, powerful and destructive as the Bow River in its passage from the Rockies, past his home town, to the fertile plains. Hon. R. B. Bennett would take the leadership, but he won't seek it. Neither will Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who has steadily maintained the attitude assumed on becoming temporary leader—neither to canvass for the leadership nor become a partisan for any one else.

As Hon. E. N. Rhodes has definitely announced he won't be an aspirant, there remain but Hon. Robert Rogers and C. H. Cahoon. In a fully representative convention they would only be considered, failing to secure Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Ferguson or Mr. Bennett. A rump convention would be a national disaster that the Conservatives dare not permit, and therefore, though Mr. Rogers and Mr. Cahoon may play a part in the selection it is quite improbable that either will be the selected.

It is a wholesome indication when Conservatives, who for years have been indifferent and active in the party's councils and contests, are the most favorable and, in fact, have taken the initiative in urging generous representation to the young men and young women of the party in its first great national convention. In Toronto, three of the most prominent Conservatives have insisted that this be the policy in the selection of representation. Two of these were federal ministers and the third, one of Canada's greatest business men. All of them feel that with women's suffrage and our national expansion the policy of a great national party should be in a great measure formulated by those who will be responsible for its implementation. They also urged that every effort be made to give to labor and agriculture an opportunity to fairly participate in the selection of a leader and the adoption of the party's policy. It is very probable the representation will be increased to give to the young men and women of the party that share their numerical strength and influence demands.

WHILE we are spending millions for new settlers from Europe our public men seem to have forgotten there are in the United States millions of Canadians and descendants of Canadians. Would not repatriation be a better policy than immigration? Who are better fitted for citizenship in Canada than former Canadians, and their children? They would not have to be eliminated or naturalized; it would be to them but a home-coming.

For fifty years Canada has been an incubator for the United States, and during the past six years we have been especially diligent in human exports to the great republic. From 1921 to 1927 there legally entered the United States from Canada for permanent residence nearly 700,000 of our citizens, and mostly native born. During the same period at least 200,000 Canadian residents, not qualified for entrance to the United States, successfully evaded the immigration laws of that country. If Canada has inducements for Europeans, surely we have equal inducements for Canadians.

The equivalent of every settler brought into Canada during the past six years, and the equivalent of nearly our whole natural increase has been lost to the United States. In Windsor and its adjoining towns is a population of 75,000, while a half mile from there in Detroit there are at least three and probably four times as many Canadians. Why go to Europe when our own people are at our door? Why not have a "Back to Canada" movement instead of spending millions to bring to Canada immigrants to replace our lost citizens?

Many believe that this, the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation is an opportune time to launch a campaign for the repatriation of Canadians. To accomplish this there should be a great effort made to have Canadians in the United States return for the Diamond Jubilee celebration, and their services should be enlisted to aid the immigration departments, federal and provincial, and our railways as well, to secure the return of the lost Canadian legions to Canada. There are thousands of Canadians in the United States whose acquired interests make it impossible for them to come back, but they could easily encourage and assist others in their several communities who desire to do so.

AT LAST the Diamond Jubilee Committee has been forced into activity. There was never any national demand for such a celebration, but now that the country has been committed to it there should be no doubt of its success. This success cannot be obtained without the most strenuous efforts to overcome the handicap of a lack of national interest and enthusiasm. Ottawa is never enthusiastic over anything except increased holidays, increased pay and decreased working hours in the Civil Service. This condition will necessitate the most strenuous and enthusiastic efforts on the part of other Canadians to make the celebration worthy of the event and the country. It is doubtful if the selections for the committee were wise in this regard. It is well to have prominent names, but better to have active participants. The celebration can be made a success by those with a future, not by those with a past.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee many thoughtful Canadians, some of whom are in federal politics, are asking—have the hopes and anticipations of the Fathers of Confederation been realized? Confederation was to free us from racial and sectional strife and jealousies. Many believe its purpose has not been accomplished; that while Canada has grown in material wealth and importance, our racial and sectional jealousies have been accentuated instead of banished. It is pointed out that the cleavage of nationalism has been widened and deepened, and that today we find all the representatives of the second great race of our country in one party. To some degree this justifies the gloomy outlook of the pessimist.

At Confederation there was no "West". For a time political gamblers threatened to create a cleavage between the West and the original Confederation provinces. It is believed that a better feeling has resulted from what was looked upon at the time as a dangerous clash. There

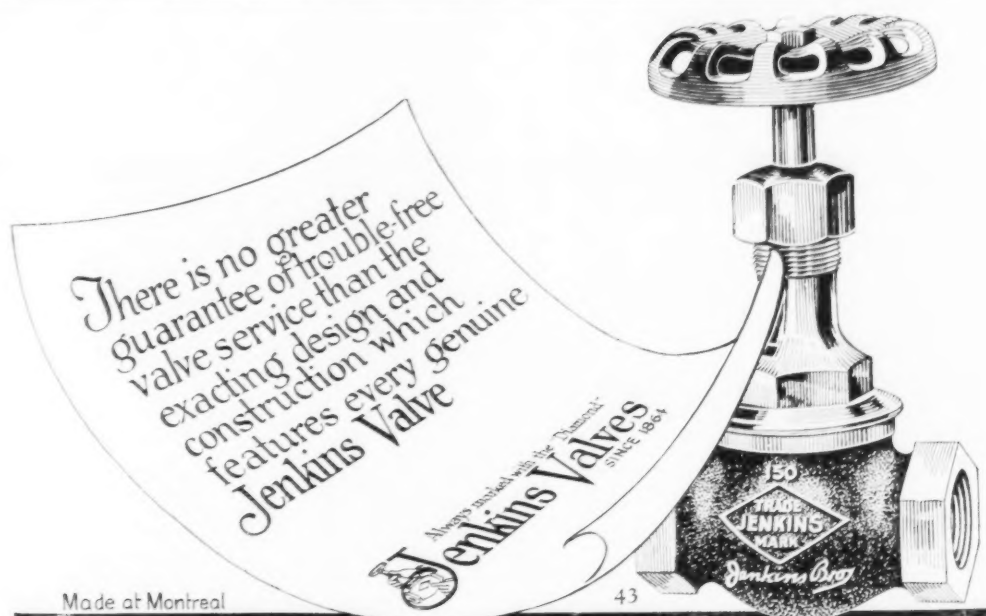
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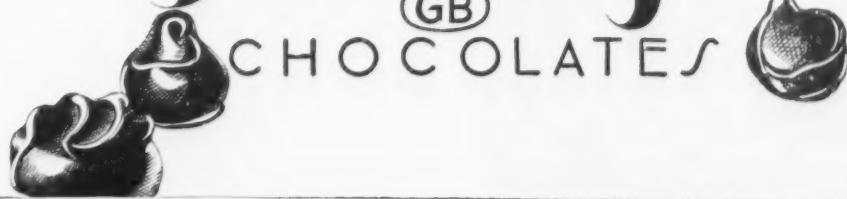


THE SKEET SEES IT ALL NOW

Listen folks!—if I'm not the original fire extinguisher for FLAMING YOUTH, I must be Dr. Cook's grandparents. Had a date with the swellest little HIGH-STEPPER the night before last and was all pepped up and rarin' to go, but somehow she turned out to be a NON-STARTER. I knew there was a FLAT TIRE somewhere—and it's only this morning I was able to figger out what busted it. I forgot to fetch her FAVOURITE CANDIES.



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need be little alarm over the future relations between the agrarian West and the industrial East.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were practically coerced into Confederation, and in the latter province there has ever since remained an anti-confederation sentiment. All the evils that have befallen Nova Scotia in sixty years have been attributed to Confederation. Even yet there are threats of secession, but these are but the yappings of defeated politicians and are not to be taken seriously. The past year has demonstrated the good-will of the other provinces to the Maritimes, and it is expected within a few years, with the return of prosperity, the

Nova Scotian will be as proud a Canadian as those west of that province.

Among public men it is accepted that sixty years experiment has justified confederation. We have become a factor in political, military and economic world affairs, which could never have been obtained by us as separate colonies. Great is our wealth, progress and development, and there is even greater in sight. The only rift is the drift to a new political alignment on racial lines. If this can be avoided, and it can only be continued by the minority, then the vision and faith of the founders of Canada will be realized beyond their wildest dreams.



AN EMINENT BRITISH BARRISTER
Sir Thomas Wiles Chitty, Bt., K.C., who retired last October from the Senior Mastership of the King's Bench Division. He had been Senior Master and King's Remembrancer since 1920, and is in his 70th year.

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Money Over Mind and Over Matter

By Harry Pick

DR. CONSTANTINE, phrenologist, psychologist, and individualist, had condescended to forego his usual schedule to make rather a wide detour for the purpose of coming to tell the citizens of the little town of Embryo, at five dollars apiece what an awful muck they had made of choosing trades and professions for themselves and their children.

This vocational wizard was a tall, smooth-tongued, well-dressed man, who wore heavy-rimmed glasses and rubber heels. When he signed his name he called himself Dr. Constantine, M.A.

He was a graduate of the College of Mental Science at Flim-Flam, Oklahoma; also he held numerous diplomas, chief of which was one for synthetic philosophy from the mail order department of the University of Utellum, Wyoming.

He had a way with him, had this chap. He could see deeper into a thick head than any man who had ever previously come to Embryo—not even excepting the Hon. Theophilus Hogitt, who had visited the town a decade and a half before in the interests of anti-reciprocity.

A thick brush of dark hair crowned his head, and tomorrow's beard shone blue-black under his smoothly shaven skin. He possessed personality; piercing brown eyes—magnified one and one-half times by his glasses; a fat bank account, and a few long black hairs in his right nasal orifice. As he was careful never to pull these hairs out of his nose when anyone was looking, he passed for a gentleman.

Crowds flocked to his lectures, where he pointed out the ghastly errors made by parents in choosing such jobs as janitorships, and store clerkships for their gifted offspring, when by communicating with him at Caribbea, Florida, and sending postal note for two dollars, their infant prodigies might have been well on the way to become prosperous financiers, respected archbishops, and retired admirals.

The one thing which impressed his superhuman insight upon his crowded audiences, was the fact of him never telling anyone that he was cut out for a farmer.

At his seventh consecutive afternoon performance, the little hall was packed. First of all he gave a free lecture on the descent of man from the time he was a mere protoplasm to the time he had developed into the magnificent creature he is to-day. This took about ten minutes.

Next he went through the solemn rite of taking up a silver collection. Those who jibbed were met at the door by a confederate who offered them pamphlets written by the Doctor himself, and entitled—"From Mortgagor to Millionaire; or More Money for the Masses; price 25c." Then, having satisfied himself that the balance of the audience was prepared to stay, he invited anyone who wished to, to come on the platform and have his head read—free.

THE day porter at the Hotel Magnifique was the first to enter the lists. He was a fellow with yellow hair, retreating chin, and fingers finished in walnut through smoking three packets of the hotel's cigarettes every day. He sat down in one of the chairs on the platform.

This chap had long since suspected that he had missed his proper vocation. Fondling his head rather gingerly, for it had not been washed lately, the Doctor sized him up during about half a minute, meanwhile reciting to the audience a piece out of an American Encyclopedia on the deleterious effects of wood alcohol on bank balances.

Wiping his hands on a whitish towel, the tall prestidigitator then addressed his first exhibit in a moderately loud voice.

"Heavy smoker, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"What does your male parent do for a living?"

"Nothing, now; or what is the next best thing to doing nothing, I suppose."

"Retired?"

"No—dead."

"Pardon me, brother. What did he do when he was alive?"

"He was a gamekeeper." (Actually he had been a billiard marker).

"Hum." The audience was breathlessly and expectantly silent. Here was a new way of learning people's inner history apparently. After a slight pause to enable him to pick a suitable profession for the chap in the chair, the expert in bumps turned and addressed the crowded hall.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have here a very interesting case. This gentleman (titters) is obviously intelligent, yet, stooping down, he whispered something to the exhibit, then aloud again—yet he says he is engaged as an hotel porter. Now, folks, nobody need be an hotel porter; the world is too full of opportunities for that. Why doesn't this gentleman own the hotel instead of being its porter?"

Among the answers which greeted this question, a shrill female voice was distinctly heard to cry: "Because he's too honest." (Loud laughter—in which the distributor of professions wisely joined). After the noise had subsided, he continued, suavely:

"This gentleman"—placing the tip of his finger on the yellow head, immediately above a rather low brow—"has got one of the most extraordinary cranial developments I have ever examined."

"That's where 'is muvver dropped 'im when 'e was a baby," said an ugly little cockney to his neighbor. (Much laughter and tittering).

The yellow-haired exhibit drew his head away from the exploring finger tips of the spouting psychologist. The previous day, whilst replenishing the furnace, he had brought his head in violent contact with a low ceiling joist in the hotel basement.

"No banking institution," said the Doctor dramatically, "is too big for a head like this to control. If this man follows my instructions, he will some day 'juggle millions,'—then letting the magic phrase sink in, he repeated—"yes, millions."

The audience hung on the words. This was getting beyond a joke, for it is hard to laugh at one's gods. The lecturer speedily clinched the impression he had created, although perhaps not so gifted financially as the man before them, might nevertheless be the potential controllers of hundreds of thousands at the very least. At this point, he dismissed the yellow-haired porter with a hearty and congratulatory shake of the hand.

The latter gentleman, whose freckled face was pink with nervous excitement, promptly made his way to the man at the door, from whom he purchased a dozen pamphlets—ten for himself; one to send to his mother in

England, and the other to give to his girl who had been patiently waiting over ten years for him to get into a position so that they could be married.

"Another gentleman kindly step up on the platform," said the Doctor. Several men stood up and started to make their way to the front.

"Two of you come, if you like," called the Doctor—"you—and you"—pointing to a medium-sized tradesman, and a tall, lanky man in overalls, evidently a farmer. The other aspirants resumed their seats, plainly disappointed.

THIS time the occupational wizard kept up a running fire of small talk, first with his exhibits, and then with his audience. Once, he retired behind a curtain momentarily, returning wiping his mouth with a purple pocket handkerchief.

"Here's an artist, if ever there was one—musical, probably," he said, shoving his fingers into the tradesman's woolly mop and almost spraining the third finger of his right hand on a large wen. "Marvellous!" he exclaimed. "Where was you born, brother?"

"Catford," replied the medium-sized tradesman—"in Kent."

"Ah!"—then in an aside to the audience—"Here's a man who was born in the same State as Shakespeare—and twice as clever. Never felt a head like this before."

The people in the hall were flabbergasted. Curiously enough, this tradesman had won a reputation in the town for being specially talented at printing tickets—"Was a dollar; now thirty cents," in big, bold, black letters of the purest artistry. The thing was getting a trifle weird.

Noticing the little nods and looks of "By Gosh! what d'ye know about that!" among the crowd, the Doctor left the tradesman and slipped along to the tall lanky farmer, who was grinning all over his face with pleasurable anticipation.

Giving the fellow a swift glance of appraisal he ran his finger tips along the creases and humpbacks marking a very unusual skull surface.

"Farming long?" he questioned in a voice sufficiently loud to carry across the hall.

"Thirty years."

"My God, man! What a mistake! Feel here," and the farmer put his finger up to the place indicated, two inches above his right ear—"D'you feel that?" asked the Doctor, pressing the other's fingers with his own—"No, there; a little higher up—that's it." Not being quite certain about it, the farmer said: "Yes, professor."

"Ah! you do—eh?"

"Sure."

"Know what that means?"

"No."

"That's acquisitiveness."

"He always was fond of children," came a loud whisper across the hall, apparently from the fellow's wife. (Loud laughter).

When the uproar had ceased, the dispenser of professions spoke to the man again.

"What you ought to be doing with your head is directing a line of grain elevators. You're throwing your life away on a farm. Any fool can farm. Politicians do that for recreation. God knows what you people around here are thinking about. Read one of them pamphlets of mine, especially page seven, and then come back for a private interview. I'll make your fortune, if you'll give me a chance." As the farmer shuffled off the stage in a state bordering on ecstasy, the professor directed his attention to the tradesman who was smiling with a sort of complacent conceit.

With a magnificent flourish he went through the process of combing the surface of the exhibit's cranium a second time.

"Yes, ladies and gentlemen," he said; "my diagnosis is confirmed. This is a case of pure artistic genius. Whether architecture, music, painting, sculpture, cartoon drawing, or merely literature is indicated, I am unable to say offhand; probably all of them are concentrated in this unique head."

A finger on each of the tradesman's hands was ringed, and as far as his occupation would permit, he wore good clothes. Like a hawk spies a field mouse, the keen-eyed lecturer spotted a faint tinge of ostentation about him.

"Thank you, sir. Come and see me to-night," said the professor respectfully, as he escorted the flattery-drugged exhibit to the edge of the platform. "Never saw anything like it," he said as if to himself, but being careful that everyone should hear.

This concluded the gratuitous head-reading part of the performance. Subsequently, fifteen townspeople, including a sprinkling of farmers, consulted the tall magician about their mistaken vocations.

Not only did the tradesman himself return in the evening, but he brought his wife, seven children, and aged mother-in-law to have their more or less plastic futures remodelled.

At the end of a couple of weeks time, Dr. Constantine had so successfully demonstrated the power of money over mind over matter, that he departed from the town two thousand and some odd dollars the richer.

For a long time after the Professor's exit, the tradesman with the wide versatility of genius was strangely unsettled. His occupation yielded him no satisfaction; and not even the regular presentation of a comfortable little deposit at the bank was able to steep his ambitious soul in the soporific fumes of contentment. His mind wandered off on long voyages far removed from the sordid affairs of business. Dreams shone out of his eyes. He saw himself dripping with fame and becoming the envy of all his neighbors.

"My God! What a life!" he would mutter to himself as he gazed through the kitchen window at marvellous sunsets, or at azure skies flecked with fleecy clouds like shrapnel-bursts. A rather squalid foreground would spoil the effect somewhat. His backyard was a putrid wilderness of tin cans, potato peelings, tea leaves, ashes, and decaying cardboard. Broken bottles and drifting paper added variety to the picture—for "clean-up week" was still a long way off.

Sonnet

Mysterious Night! When our first parent knew
Thee by report divine, and heard Thy name,
Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,
This glorious canopy of light and blue?
Yet beneath a curtain of translucent dew
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,
Hesperus, with the host of Heaven came,
And lo! Creation widened in man's view.
Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed
Within Thy beams, O Sun! or who could find
While fly and leaf, and insect stood revealed,
That to such countless orbs Thou mad'st us blind?
Why do we then shun Death with anxious strife?
If Light can thus deceive, wherefore not Life?

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Here is Ida Bailey Allen's favorite recipe for punch—a most worthy addition to your cook book:

Continental Punch

Combine one quart of grape juice and a pint of orange juice with half-cup of sugar and a third-cup of lemon juice. Just before serving, add two quarts of crushed ice and four pint bottles of "Canada Dry." Mix. Garnish with eight sprigs of fresh mint. This recipe makes 36 to 40 glasses.

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MADAME MADELINE BOSS LASSEIRE
Graduate of the Jaque-Dalcroze Institute, Geneva (Switzerland), a teacher of Dalcroze Eurythmics in this city, who gave a demonstration of her work recently at the Toronto Conservatory of Music under the auspices of the Dalcroze Eurythmics Association of Canada.

—Photo by J. Kennedy

whip-hand given the crooks to extricate themselves from a seemingly impossible situation by a letter written by an elderly peer and reflecting on the characters of all those concerned in the little comedy. It ends happily, as all nice dramas should, in lovers meeting.

The weight of the play was well carried by Cecile Dixon as Mrs. Cheyney, the lovely, aristocratic shop-girl, Roland Bottomley as the bad but fascinating Lord Arthur Dilling, Eustace Wyatt as the decorous but dull Lord Elton and Eugene Wellesley as Charles, the gentleman-crook-butler suave enough to fill all parts. The others, Betty Brough as Lady Joan Houghton, John Mood as Willie Wynton, Audrey Hildgwell as Lady Maria Wynton, Anne Carey as Mrs. Welley, Phyllis Scott Kaye as Lady Mary Bingley, and Marjorie Vincent as Mrs.

Wynton, supported the action of the play with clever and animated dialogue. There is not a dull moment in the play, and I would judge that it will be played with increasing effect as the week wears on.

W. J. J.

"Craig's Wife" Splendid Dramatic Fare

It is such a pleasure that one experiences at the performance of "Craig's Wife" at the Princess Theatre this week. Rarely this season has one experienced to such a degree this two-fold delight, that of seeing a drama of high literary merit revealed on the stage with a full sense of its values.

George Kelly is already recognized as being in the front rank of the younger American dramatists. His first play, "The Torch-Bearers," will be remembered as a light but luscious satire on The Little Theatre Movement when its ramifications extend into society. "The Show-Off" established his authority in the theatre, a tragic-comic revelation of an ineffectual soul who masked his social incompetence by bluster and loud boasting. And now his third and latest play, "Craig's Wife," which won the Pulitzer Prize for being the best American drama of the recent season, reveals him completely as a literary craftsman of the highest order, authentic to an uncompromising point in his interpretation of life, and supreme in his delineation of character.

In Harriet, Walter Craig's wife, Kelly has chosen to depict a type of woman familiar to nearly all of us, a self-centred woman whose sole aim is to secure her own position in life. She has been taught by the unfortunate experience of her mother, whose husband mortgaged the home over her head for another woman, that her happiness lies in complete independence, and when she marries Walter Craig it is not for the love he

Norah Drewett De Kresz,
Ernest Seitz,
Alberto Guerrero,
Viggo Kihl and
Reginald Stewart,
under the direction of
Dr. Ernest MacMillan,
stage amazing musical feat.



An event of unusual and poignant interest distinguished the Associated Artists' Musicales presented by the Gyrto Club of Toronto in Massey Hall on Tuesday, April Twenty-sixth. This was the performance of an ensemble of five grand pianos under the direction of Dr. Ernest MacMillan, Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and played by five of Toronto's outstanding pianists, Ernest Seitz, Alberto Guerrero, Viggo Kihl, Reginald Stewart and Madame Norah Drewett-De Kresz. The occasion held particular appeal because of the fact that this was the first time a departure of such novelty in musical entertainment was made in Toronto, and the attention of music lovers was keenly directed on what they considered a diverting experiment. The question in their minds was this: Would it be possible to obtain five grand pianos of such physical perfection that they were in complete attunement? Or would there still be subtle differences of tone to trouble the discerning ear? There were sceptics and those of open mind; all went to the concert. What was the result?

THE TEST OF THE PIANOS

The programme chosen entirely from the works of Chopin had been arranged with great ingenuity by Dr. MacMillan. In form it was almost symphonic, opening with a full ensemble performance of the stirring Polonaise in A Major. This

was followed by three solo groups, the first, the Valse in C Sharp Minor and the Valse in D Flat Major, played by Reginald Stewart; the second, the Impromptu in F Sharp and the Etude in G Flat, played by Alberto Guerrero; the third, the Berceuse and the Mazurka in F Minor, played by Madame Norah Drewett-De Kresz. Again, the return to the effect of orchestra with the concert of all pianos in the Etude in F Minor. Two further solo groups, the Nocturne in D Flat and the Etude in F Major, played by Viggo Kihl, and the Prelude in F Major and the Etude in C Minor, played by Ernest Seitz, led to the final thrilling conclusion, the ensemble performance of the Polonaise in A Flat. Truly a construction of programme to test the mettle of every piano engaged! But this was not all, for Dr. MacMillan had so contrived his arrangement of the three ensemble numbers that the pianists did not merely play in unison; had they done so, the test would not have been so difficult for the pianos to meet, the huge volume sound drowning out any minor discrepancies of tone. What Dr. MacMillan did, however, was to score the music for the five individual instruments, so that one piano swung in upon another in the introduction of melody, the development of decoration and the addition of accompaniment. From the point of view of musical diversion, this arrangement was most happily conceived, for it did away with any

suggestion of monotony and revealed a variety of effect that was highly gratifying. On the other hand, it created the supreme test for the pianos, in that as the music flowed from one instrument to another, not even the faintest difference in the quality of tone would fail to become immediately apparent!

THE ACHIEVEMENT

With the opening ensemble performance of the Polonaise in A Major, the sceptics gratefully acknowledged defeat and the open-minded became enthusiastically convinced. It was a heart-thrilling experience! As the noble concert of the five grand pianos developed vividly the splendid climatic episodes of the Polonaise it seemed to the audience that it was listening to one gigantic instrument. So complete was the virtuosity of the performers and so perfect the synchrony of the tone of the pianos that even the trained musician found it extremely difficult to determine the part played by any one pianist. It was in the ravishingly presented Etude in F Minor, however, that the pianos met and withstood the supreme test, for here was no unison at all, but five-part playing in the purest sense of the term. The melody was introduced by one piano, and before the audience became aware, a second piano followed in upon it, then a third, and a fourth and a fifth, as the rippling liquidity of the song swelled into a

golden flood that again gradually diminished as one piano after another slipped unobtrusively out of sound. The wonder and the delight of the audience knew no bounds, and at its insistence the performance was repeated. And if there was a vestige of doubt remaining in any mind concerning the physical perfection of the pianos it was now swept away. It was absolutely impossible to tell which instrument was which. In pitch, clarity and quality of tone, one piano was the perfect pattern of the other.

THE CONCLUSION

When one considers the difficulties that are a reality in the manufacture of the piano, the great obstacles growing out of the inevitable limitations of materials that must be overcome before the instrument can be made to give out "a sweet concord of sounds," the triumph of the five Heintzman pianos at Massey Hall seems all the more remarkable. Ordinarily it would be thought physically impossible that two pianos could be so made that each was the other's counterpart, yet so high a standard has the firm of Heintzman & Co. set for itself in the manufacture of the instrument that bears its name, and so complete is its determination to maintain that standard that it has been able to achieve this amazing result, as the behaviour of its five grand pianos at Massey Hall was undeniable proof.

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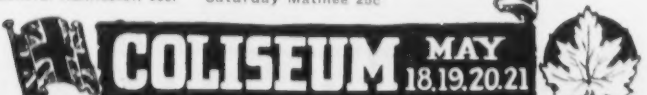
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offers but the home which immediately sets to work to dominate. When the play opens she has reduced her husband to a negligible factor in the household, and by subtle methods of warfare known only to women has alienated conclusively all his friends. Her passion for control is made evident by her insistence on absolute order in the house, her outcry at any disarrangement of furniture and objects, in a word she has become absolutely obsessed with the things that are the symbols of her security.

It is another woman, Miss Austin, Walter's aunt, who first opens his eyes to the secret machinations of Harriet, but he does not become finally convinced until circumstances reveal the true character of his wife. The mysterious death of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, involves him to the extent that he was a visitor to their home the night before. He decides that the only safe course is to reveal his identity to the police as his conscience is quite clear. Harriet, alarmed at the prospect of scandal, attempts to dissuade him at the risk of imperilling his position in the case as his part in the affair is bound to be discovered sooner or later. It is then he discovers the real relationship between himself and his wife, that the only thing that matters is herself.

The ending of the play is highly effective and moving for Harriet finally achieves her heart's desire. She is left alone in her home, bereft of husband, friends, servants. It is exactly what she has planned for all these years, but in her final attitude one detects the slow beginning of a question.

The company, the original New York cast, is all that could be desired. Chrystal Herne is superb as Harriet, and despite the handicap of a voice not always under control she gives a vital and compelling performance. The supporting company is particularly interesting in the presence of Anne Sutherland and Isabel Irving, two veteran actresses whose splendid work in the past is recalled with pleasure. Miss Irving scores with a fine comedy effect as Mrs. Fowler, a sentimental and talkative neighbor who incurs the suspicion of Harriet, and Miss Sutherland achieves excellent dramatic repression as Miss Austin, the aunt who finally rebels at her position of a recluse in her nephew's house. Charles Troubridge gives a sincere and manly portrayal of Walter Craig, and Eugene Gary is perfect in her characterization of the servant, Mrs. Harold, while Mary Gildea is also good as the other servant, Marie. The remainder of the company round out one of the most satisfactory performances it has been one's pleasure to view in some time.

Harry Adaskin's Fine Violin Recital

Having become so accustomed to Harry Adaskin as part of the H. A. T. House String Quartet, one has been apt to forget that the road was opening up to him as a highly promising solo violinist when he joined up with that organization. Last Friday he gave a recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall, and it was gratifying to observe that he has been steadily maturing his art until it has reached a most satisfactory development.

The program was made particularly interesting by the inclusion of Lalo's Concerto in F. Lalo was a virtuoso of the violin and viola in France during the nineteenth century and he also composed a number of works, notable among them two concertos for the violin, of which the one referred to is quite popular with concert artists, although it is so many years since it has been heard in Toronto that its performance by Harry Adaskin seemed in the nature of a first presentation. It is essentially of the violin and permits the performer to indulge, legitimately enough, in all the tricks of his trade and to display his command of the full resources of his instrument. It is a brilliant piece of composition and was brilliantly played.

There is nothing of the theatrical about Adaskin. He plays with restraint but not coldly, achieving a rich warm tone that is quite appealing. But while he does not go in for pyrotechnical display, he gets every stirring instrumental effect, so excellent is his technique. This was made evident in the Lalo Concerto as it was in the opening Strauss Sonata for violin and piano in E Flat which he played with Frances Marr Adaskin at the piano, and of which the second movement, Improvisation (Andante Cantabile) is remembered with delight. The group of short pieces was presented with captivating effect, Beethoven's Romance in G and Chopin's Nocturne in D absorbing as representative of the classicists while Kreisler's Gypsy Song, "La Gitana," and Kreisler's arrangement of Cyril Scott's "Lotus Land" were entirely delectable in their modern spirit. The conclusion one reaches about the concert is that Harry Adaskin is one of the outstanding young violinists in Canada and that in future his recitals should not be so far apart.

A Unique Musical Programme

Some time ago New York had the experience of listening to an ensemble of eighteen grand pianos under the direction of Walter Damrosch. It was regarded as a unique experiment rather than as any kind of a serious attempt to compete for the honors of the orchestra. However, eighteen grand pianos in full action were an imposing array and Carnegie Hall must have resounded to the tremendous tumult. On Tuesday night of last week in Massey Hall the same experiment was repeated on a less pretentious scale at the Associated Artists' Musicales sponsored by the Gyrto Club of Toronto for charity purposes. Five pianos were used and additional interest was lent the event by the fact that some of Toronto's finest pianists, Ernest Seitz, Alberto Guerrero, Viggo Kihl, Reginald Stewart and Madame Norah Drewett-De Kresz, were the performers, while Dr. Ernest MacMillan conducted.

Any misgivings one might have had concerning the venture were soon dispelled, for the experiment was a signal success. Dr. MacMillan had arranged his program along the lines of a concerto for piano and orchestra, drawing on the works of Chopin. The ensemble of five pianos opened with the vigorous Polonaise in A Major. This was followed by a succession of

(See also Page 14)

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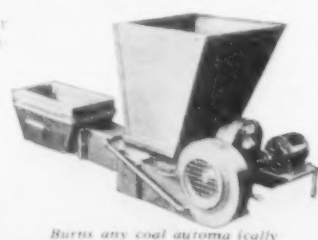
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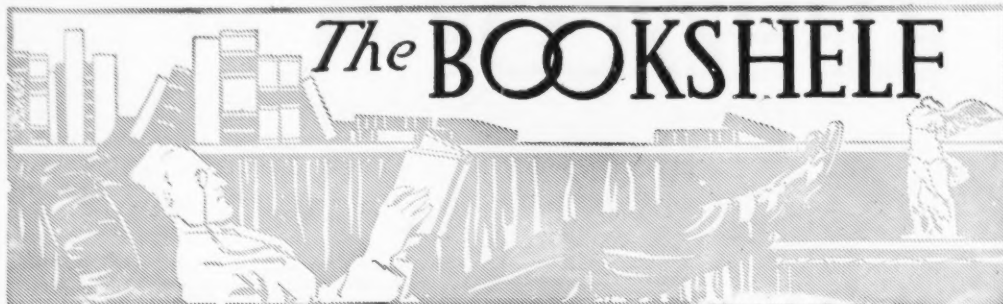
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THE PURITAN—BULLY AND BOOR
"Anthony Comstock: Roundman of the
Lord" by Heywood Brown and Margaret
Leech; Albert and Charles Boni, 66 Fifth
Ave., New York; 285 pages; illustrated;
\$5. (First book selected by the Literary
Guild of America.)

CRUELTY, which seems an in-
evitable part of the character of a
systematic moral reformer by force
and coercion, is best illustrated in the
case of Anthony Comstock, first sec-
retary of the New York Society for the
Suppression of Vice, by the fact that
when Madame Restell committed sui-
cide on April 1, 1878, after he had
arrested her and before her trial, he
boasted that she was the fifteenth per-
son whom he had driven to self-destruc-
tion. It was his practice to keep care-
ful accounts of the results of his
activities. When he secured a jail
sentence against some offender, he
credited it up to himself in his ledger,
and from the beginning made a point
of mentioning in public addresses all
deaths that took place among those
he was seeking to punish. Thus Com-
stock rejoiced when a saloon keeper,
who had kept his place open after
hours, fell dead in his bar; and he
also credited to himself the sudden
death of a manufacturer of rubber
goods, which led to the discovery that
he had been making contraceptive de-
vices. But the strangest of all such
entries was

Expressman dead, which covered the fact that a
drayman, who was delivering a load of
obscene literature (probably in all
innocence), had died from natural
causes in the ordinary pursuit of his
duties.

All such events Comstock regarded
as evidence that God was actively en-
gaged on his side. Possibly it did not
occur to him that had this been the
case, God might have disposed at one
stroke of all people Anthony consid-
ered blameworthy, and there is ample
proof that God did not prevent a large
section of the public forming the
opinion that Anthony was a bully and
a boor. The press, always ready to
laugh at him, made exceeding merry
over his attack on the Art Students'
League on account of nude paintings
and sculpture. But that was temper-
ed by keen hostility awakened by his
relentless prosecutions of women, five
in particular. Even the church
papers reproved him editorially. First
came the sisters, Victoria Woodhull
and Tennessee Claflin, editors and
owners of "Clafin's Weekly", who
were arrested for obscenity on
grounds of an article exposing Henry
Ward Beecher's private life. The
charge was ultimately dismissed, but
the women had spent months in
prison, unable to get to trial; and
they won public sympathy. Then
came the Restell woman's suicide to
avoid the Comstock prosecution; and
after the further suicide of Ida Crad-
dock, a spinster of 45, who was try-
ing to start a new religion, the com-
munity was still further shocked, and
Anthony boasted no more of the
deaths he caused. But in the Art
Students' case the accused was a very
fine girl of 19 years of age, and in
proceeding against her Anthony alien-
ated his public permanently.

If this biography merely concern-
ed the individual who made "Sep-
tember Morn" popular by attempting
to suppress it, the study would hard-
ly be warranted; but he personifies a
certain vicious element of Puritan-
ism, prevalent in many places, and
particularly in the United States of
that era, and so the book becomes an
investigation into a state of mind.
Miss Leech says:

Anthony Comstock was adapted to
the folkways of his time and place.
Often in the fight against obscenity he
stood alone. Always he was in the van,
not somewhere behind him an army of
Puritans was solidly massed. For this
reason, he was feared and hated, be-
cause he was so strong. Had his
crusade run counter to the works of
his people he would have been a
pitiful figure, a martyr to his lonely
ideal. But in him people sensed the
spirit of enforced righteousness made
palpable—fleshly and menacing, with
stinger-colored whiskers and a warrant
and a Post Office badge. He was the
apothecary, the fine flower of Puritan-
ism (p. 46).

BORN on a farm in Connecticut in
1844, Comstock was semi-literate
but wholly uncultured. He spent a
year in the army at the end of the
Civil War, and seems to have been
busier in trying to suppress swearing
among the troops, and to promote
prayer-meetings than in performing
the ordinary duties of a soldier. His
diary records getting several men to
sign the pledge, but omits any state-
ment as to whether the pledges were
kept. He then went to New York,
where he was a drygoods salesman un-
til public activities made him give up
his position to devote himself solely

to hounding down gamblers, saloon
keepers, advocates of birth control,
abortionists and lottery promoters,
subject always to his paramount in-
terest—the smelling out and suppres-
sion of what he conceived to be the
indecent in literature and art. There
flourished at the time four large pub-
lishers of very coarse books and
magazines, like "Only a Boy". Com-
stock attacked them, and put them out
of business—three of the publishers



MGR. CAMILLE ROY
Canadian critic and head of Laval
University, who recently spoke before
Toronto University on some French-
Canadian poets.

and one leaving the country. The
Y. M. C. A. financed, and more
or less in secret backed him in his
initial efforts; but when he encounter-
ed opposition that politic organization
withdrew support, and the Society for
the Suppression of Vice was formed,
with Comstock as executive secre-
tary. This was in 1872. The next year
he got Congress to pass an Act, he
had prepared against printed obscen-
ity and facilitating court procedure.
As a matter of fact, his chief legiti-
mate occupation was gone with the
disposal of the four publishers; but he
went on for 40 years and more
dragging people to court, often mak-
ing himself ridiculous—fanatical,
blustering, leaving as heritage the tra-
dition of the professional vice
crusader.

It is perhaps not strange that he
took no notice of the notoriously cor-
rupt life of his age and country, since
his hatred of nudity and allusion to
sex warped his outlook on life,
though it is noteworthy that the thief,
the murderer and the swindler never
felt his hand against them. How the
evil that he did in making people
sexually self-conscious, lives after
him is easily seen in the present ab-
sorption in sex of contemporary lit-
erature, which has recently led to the
publication of the careful treatise
called "Sex Expression in Liter-
ature".

The biography supplies the data. I
think that the authors, feeling that

their own natural antipathy to Com-
stock might lead them to be unfair,
have been far too kind to the old
nuisance. They find excuses for him
in his cultural limitations, forgetting
that no one cares anything about him
as an individual, that his only impor-
tance is in his connection with the
vicious movement he organized. It
is, I think, wholly irrelevant that he
was tender with children (most men
are) and considerate of his wife's
relatives. That he refused bribes
even as high as \$40,000, and even re-
fused to touch the percentage of the
multitudinous fines of his victims that
was legally his as an informer, cer-
tainly strengthened him; but if what
a man is doing is wrong-headed, ad-
ded effectiveness does not exculpate
him; it makes him merely more
dangerous. And Anthony Comstock,
for all that people laughed at him,
was and is a serious menace to the
clean-mindedness that comes from
freedom of thought and expression.
Sincerity, in such cases, is generally
the mark of the limitations of the in-
telligence.

In all sincerity he was puzzled by
the liberals who opposed him. It was
not merely a snide device by which he
invariably intimated that they must
have some financial interest in porno-
graphy. He could not grasp any other
reason for disagreement with his
principles (p. 266).

IT WAS this myopia, even more
than the lack of a common edu-
cation, that made him think of Ber-
narr McFadden and Bernard Shaw
as essentially the same sort of per-
son. He tried to suppress them both,
referring to Shaw as "this Irish smu-
dealer", in return for which compli-
mentary reference Shaw coined the
term "comstockery", which remains
a term of opprobrium. And his hold-
ing up an issue of the estimable
"Chatauquan" in the mails because it
carried a statue of a faun as cover
design, is another instance of unfor-
giveable ignorance.

The book has the advantage of
having few dull pages: when the
reader is not angry with Comstock he
is usually being amused. When W.
P. Fiero, counsel for the State in the
D. M. Bennett case, addressed the
jury he was moved to affirm: "The
United States is one great society for
the suppression of vice" (p. 89); and
when George Francis Train, work-
ing on behalf of Woodhull and Cla-
flin, called on the State to prosecute
the Bible Publishing Company for
printing "disgusting slanders on Lot,
Abraham, Solomon and David" (p.
110), action was refused; but when
Train published in his own paper
selections from the Old Testament
under sensational headlines, he was
arrested and thrown into the Tombs
prison, where he was put in a cell in
"Murderer's Row", whereupon 22 of
the murderers formed a club and
elected Train president. Comedy of
some sort was frequently a by-play to
Comstock's drama.

Merry moments are frequent; but it
is more to the point to note the type
of man Comstock was. He was



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essentially a spy and a busy body with all the unlovely characteristics of both. To get evidence of wrongdoing he went to the length of persuading persons to violate the law that he might arrest and convict them for the breach; he sometimes even made pleas of this kind that were hard to refuse on humanitarian grounds. When the instincts of the bully and the sneak meet in an individual, one must expect fundamental unfairness, and Comstock did not disappoint. He often took the attitude that his evidence was too obscene for the eyes or ears of the jury, and many juries were found willing to instruct the jury in such circumstances, to bring in a verdict of guilty. Thus Miss Ida Craddock, who took her life rather than serve a jail sentence, was deprived of a fair trial. "The Wedding Night," a book of advice to the newly married, which was praised by ministers but denounced by Anthony as "the science of seduction" (p. 212), was never shown or quoted to the jury, who returned the fatal verdict without leaving their seats.

Possibly the biography is, on the whole, more effective because Mr. Brown and Miss Leech were at such pains to present Comstock in a good light. Anyway, the impartial must realize that he deserved no such consideration. He was the embodiment of narrow-mindedness coupled with nasty-mindedness, and this life of him will stand as a horrible example to be cited whenever the movement he furthered comes up in any form of discussion.

FURNISHED FROM CANCY
"The Little Room" by Guy Poenck, Dent
Toronto, 284 pages; illustrated; \$1.75.

HERE is a group of short essays that demonstrate to a nicety the most approved qualities of the English light essay. They discuss—apparently out of a boundless store of information—all sorts of pleasant subjects, like books and paintings, and music in a cultivated, easy manner, through which one detects just the right sort of conventional smile—a smile well-bred and friendly, but for all that under perfect control, as free from spontaneity as it is from malice. Never is a subject exhausted, but it is explored engagingly, and when one's interest is thoroughly awakened his host rises and extends his hand politely to indicate that the entertainment is over.

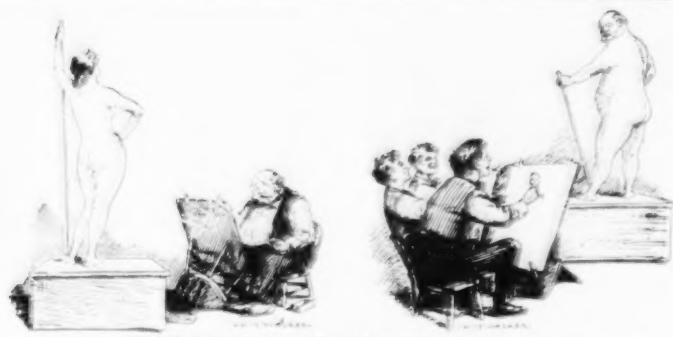
It speaks well for the method that one can be mildly amused over the early closing rule, and that even if one begins reading with no matter how clear consciousness that the author is using a formula, he ultimately surrenders to the charm of the calculating essayist intended him to. Charm is no less charm because it is planned for, and Mr. Poenck has learned the knack of it. The book is a pleasant book; it makes no great demands on the time, the intelligence or the temper, and it has the rare merit of being the kind that one is prepared to read a second time.

In imagination the author has imagined a room perfectly according to his own tastes, and the chapters are written to him in this ideal retreat, where he plans for his guests on the piano, explaining to them meanwhile what *let-motif* is in an opera, or tells how Monet came to adopt a creed which led him to paint haystacks in the sun, analyzes Byron or admires the artists of a spider's web. Often we are taken back in time to hear the ancient ballad singer's, to meet Sir Roger de Coverley, or possibly, Boswell and Johnson. The meeting with so much that is familiar is soothing and on subjects not so well known one is grateful that Mr. Poenck is so clear about the rudiments, in his discourse on the measure, for instance, the intricacies of the process are revealed with consummate clarity.

The one excursion into political history strikes me as the happiest chapter in the book, though the subject is not altogether cheerful. It is the peasants' rising under Robert Kett in 1549 as protest against the new landlord class created by Henry VIII turning the farms into grazing lands for sheep, and thus depriving the country folk of their live-hoards. The narrative of this armed rebellion, put down so relentlessly by the great Warwick, I like because of its obvious sincerity. It does not follow the pattern of the other pieces, and it did not need the moral in the last paragraph to show that the author



REDUCED JACKET DESIGN
For Catherine Dodd's novel, "Clad in Purple Mist" (Doran, Toronto, \$2.50).



MAKING THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME

Anthony Comstock, with his side-whiskers, was the chief butt of the cartoonists of his day. This one, showing him drawing from the nude and posing as model, appeared in 1909, after he had tried to stop the life class at the Art Students' League in New York City.

had himself been moved, though that passage is convenient for quotation.

Kett and his peasants died nearly four centuries ago—but the unemployed are still with us. We no longer fire foreign soldiers to shoot them down, but which of us to-day would gladly give "not only his goods but his very life" because the cause of the unemployed is so dear to him? There are hundreds of thousands out of work in England at this moment. Perhaps in some far-off Kingdom the great heart of Robert Kett is sorry for them.

The humor (and, of course, so proper an essayist would never dream of omitting this important ingredient) is of the gentle kind that woos the reader into good humor. There is no satire, no hate—just a succession of pleasant and interesting things, discussed pleasantly and interestingly, which makes it an ideal nightcap: a pillow for a restless head, and to induce dreams as lovely as the fancies met in Chapter Two. And such books are to find themselves often on the bedside shelf of favorites.

TRUE BLUE LOYALTY RIPE RED LOVE AND BLACK CRIME MEET IN A PURPLE MIST
"Clad in Purple Mist" by Catherine Dodd
Doran, Toronto, 284 pages; \$2.50.

WHAT Miss Dodd needs is a collaborator—one with a sound plot sense. She writes beautifully, and her profound knowledge of the Isle of Man (which no one else is using at present) should not be wasted; but unfortunately, her idea of a good story have turned what might have been a wonderful novel into something that tempts ridicule. The tale of the early nineteenth century, and abounds in beautiful descriptions of the scenery of the island, whose atmospheric cloud of purple mist has inspired some pretty legends.

Next in interest come the field notes on the customs, folklore, legends and superstitions of the Manx people, who share with the Irish belief in fairies, witches and fortune-telling. Unlike the Irish, they lack any sense of humor. They are dirty, jealous and tenacious of the soil, and their little meannesses form a pleasant subject for study, especially at a distance. Miss Dodd has evidently spent considerable time not only on the island, but also in reading of the life of earlier days. And the factual portions of her book are therefore valuable historically as well as entertaining.

For those who are content with a threadbare plot holding together so much that is delightful, "Clad in Purple Mist" is heartily recommended. Otherwise some amusement may be had in watching these stereotyped figures strut their stuff. Molly, the heroine, is one hundred per cent. Perfection. Beautiful in face and soul, sweet, gentle and true. Molly is an angel—and therefore something more and less than human. One of a large family of girls, she learns charming and French. She is in love with an equally proper young man, who reciprocally is in love with her. So far so good. Now enters the villain, and he must be rated at two hundred per cent. No such through-going rascal has made his appearance in recent fiction. He is a villain and seeks Molly in marriage, but she scorns him.

That is the lay-out. Now, listen carefully. The young lover is called to Liverpool to bury his mother; the old villain journeys thither by the same boat to claim an estate inherited from a wealthy uncle. The scheming bastard, plotting craftily, ensures the young man into accepting the loan of a horse; and straightway has him arrested, tried and sentenced to death. The sentence is changed to banishment to Australia for life. And thither goeth he, to become well liked by the foreman of the convict gang in our Sister Dominion, and shortly he, too, becomes a foreman.

Meanwhile Molly has gone to teach in a ladies' college in Liverpool, where, on the side, she carries on the ancient fascinating business of public letter writing. In order the sooner to gather enough money to take her to Australia. And to her comes an old woman, whose daughter the villain has betrayed; and this old soul has

found the letter, the one that proves the young lover's innocence in the matter of horse-stealing. In deadly peril of his life, the old villain shivers and shakes. (I'm not making this up; it's in the book) and starts drinking heavily, and continues on his speedy road to ruin. The young lover is pardoned, and Molly goes out and marries him. At this juncture the old villain dies, leaving all his money in a fit of remorse to the young lover, the young lover arrests it as a temporary bequest; intending to turn it over later to the villain's illegitimate son by the daughter of the old woman. Molly and her husband buy land, and become enormously wealthy. (The sum of one million pounds is mentioned) and then they return in triumph for a visit to their native village on the Isle of Man. And that's all.

William Arthur Dwyer

WILLIAM TYRRELL, Toronto book-seller, has just made his second shift within a short period—this time settling in his own new building on Yonge St., just above Bloor.

MICHAEL POHRE signs an interesting article entitled "The Animal Story in Canadian Literature," which appears in the January-February-March number of the "Queen's Quarterly," just to hand.

"SPEAKING OF rare books," writes J. S. D., "there seems to be a decided scarcity of authentic copies of Browne's 'Lodgers' \$10.00 having been offered for a single copy of 400 copies." Yes, we seem to have the answer now to the user who asked "What is so rare as a day in June?"

(Continued on Page 13)

DUNLOP TIRES

Thirty-Three Years' Merit

HAVING experienced no trouble obtaining Dunlop Balloon Tires, you experience the feeling of a good "Buy" as you motor and motor with them.

That splendid appearance of Dunlop Balloons is no guess-work.

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Leads the World in Motor Car Value

Nash 7-bearing crankshaft takes longer to build—costs more

There is a DIRECT force-feed oil line to each and all of the 7 bearings and to the cylinder walls to guarantee positive lubrication.

It takes longer to build a 7-bearing motor than it does to build one with only 3 or 4 main bearings.

There are at least 3 more bearings to hone and polish. [Nash has considerably more bearing surface than other six-cylinder motors in the Nash price held with 4-bearing crankshafts.]

There are at least 3 more bearings to align.

And there are at least 3 more bearings to check for proper clearances.

But the Nash 7-bearing crankshaft eliminates the "whip" which loosens bearings and piles up expensive shopwork on motors with fewer crankshaft bearings.

Obviously, it costs more both in time and money to build the Nash 7-bearing crankshaft.

Why then does Nash build it, when other manufacturers still use engines with fewer bearings?

The answer is that Nash owners have come to expect Nash to be definitely better than any other car they could buy at the Nash price.

And 7 bearings alone produce superlative power-smoothness and power-quietness.

Before you select your new motor car, drive a Nash and see how smooth it is at high speeds, how powerful and effortless its pick-up at every speed.

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Beech Nash Motors, Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.
Lennard & McLaughlin Motors, Ltd.	Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, Saskatchewan

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE BOOK SERVICE, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto. BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL.



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(Estes) Park.

\$86⁴⁰ West Yellowstone
(Yellowstone National Park) 4½ days' motor trip in the park, stopping at hotels \$54.00 additional; at camps \$45.00 additional. Side trip Denver to Rocky Mountain National Park \$10.50.

\$88⁵⁰ Cedar City, Utah,
Gateway to Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks. Complete 5-day, all-expense motor bus tour \$88.25. Shorter 3 or 4-day tours to Zion, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks.

\$92⁶⁵ Combination West
Yellowstone-Cedar City Tour. World's greatest combination scenic tour. Yellowstone and Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks on one tour costs very little more rail fare than either.

\$109⁵⁵ Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, B. C. Low-cost side trips to Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain and Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks.

\$115⁹⁰ Los Angeles, San Francisco. One way via Denver and Salt Lake City. Low cost side trips to Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone and Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks.

\$130⁷⁵ Circuit Tour of the West. Overland Route to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, rail or steamer to San Francisco returning via Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Denver. Route may be reversed.

Dates of Sale

All fares may include Colorado Springs without extra charge. Tickets to Pacific Northwest and California on sale daily, May 15 to September 30; to Yellowstone, June 1 to September 13; to all other points June 1 to September 30. Stopovers anywhere en route. Final return limit Oct. 31.

Ask about Escorted All-Expense Tours to Western Wonderlands



WANDERER, Newmarket. Commencing May 15, there will be a reduction for the summer months of \$60 in round figures in the present fare to California, the fare from Toronto being \$115.90, plus \$1.20 war tax, to San Francisco and return either via Los Angeles or direct through Sacramento and Ogden. If you prefer returning from San Francisco via Portland, Seattle, Victoria,

senger agent. It is his duty to arrange trips such as the one you contemplate and if you ask him to look you up at home, he will be very glad to do so. He will be able to give you all information regarding connections and steamship services. As for the expenses, I think that if you figure on spending between three and four dollars for meals every day that you are on the train, you will come out on



A view of Jade Street, Pekin, China.
—Photo by Canadian Pacific Steamships.

Vancouver, and home through Canada, or the reverse, the fare will be \$130.75, plus \$1.35 tax. The tickets are good to stop over anywhere, as often as you like, and as long as you like on the route of same, the only condition being that you must be back home not later than October 31st. You may travel via Denver with free side trip Denver to Colorado Springs and return in order to visit Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods, then take in the Ogden Canyon and stop at Salt Lake City to enjoy the organ recital in the Mormon Tabernacle and bathe in the buoyant waters of the Great Salt Lake. The usual five day tour of the Yellowstone National Park can be made as a side trip from Salt Lake City for approximately \$75.00, and a similar five day tour can be made from Cedar City (midway between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles) for \$88.25 through the new Zion National Park section taking in the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, National Park, Kaibab Forest, Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks. A lower berth accommodating one or two people, between Chicago and Los Angeles or San Francisco costs \$23.63.

F. L. B. North Bay. From the Norwegian Government Railways Travel Bureau, 1342 Madison Avenue, New York, comes advice to the effect that rates on the railways and chief automobile routes of Norway have been reduced by an average of twenty per cent. A similar reduction in hotel rates has also been made.

A. A. Eganville. No programme has been outlined yet, but the dates for the Indian celebration and pow-wow at Banff have been set for July 26, 27 and 28.

A. S. Toronto. At time of going to press no changes of time had been made before Winnipeg. You would make fast time to this city, which would give you more time in which to do business, but the hour of departure over the route you mention has not been altered.

"Subscriber," Drummondville. I would figure at the rate of \$15.00 a day. The tours which are "all-expense" average a little more than ten dollars a day. Incidentals should not exceed five dollars more. Almost any ticket agency, any Canadian Pacific Agent, or the Arts Crafts Guild, Chicago.

Miss B. A. C. Prince Albert. I think that the best thing for you to do will be to place yourself in the hands of your nearest railway pas-

Take the Cure at the American Nauheim



COME down to the American Nauheim this Spring where the radio-active mineral waters rival those of the great European Spas. The only place in America where Nauheim baths are given with a natural brine.

Then for a week—a fortnight—forget Care! Drink from the healing springs—take the famous baths—let our staff of specialists plan your diet, your exercise.

Here for winter-worn bodies, over-taxed nerves, hard-driven hearts, is intelligent rest. Rest that sends you back looking and feeling years younger than when you came!

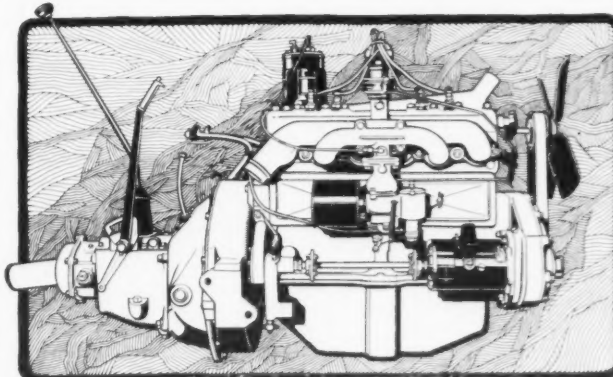
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FULLER

the right side. Give the porter twenty-five cents for every day you are on the train, and the dining car steward or waiter fifty cents for the first meal, and ten, fifteen or twenty-five cents for the others, according to your bill. Unless you have friends, the best thing for you to do at the coast would be to stop at one of the larger hotels, such as the Hotel Vancouver in that city or the Empress in Victoria for at least one night, so that you can look round for more modest quarters at your leisure. It is hard for me to recommend good boarding houses, but if you find one you might oblige me by letting me know, as other people often ask for the same information. I advise you to guard against over-friendly people met on the train, and also recommend that you make your return rail trip through the Fraser and Thompson Canyons. However, the passenger agent will help you in this respect.

M. B. M., Winnipeg. I am afraid that I cannot recommend any place along the Gaspé coast where the water would be very warm at that time, but there are many interesting little villages where you would be quiet and able to enjoy the beauties of the peninsula away from the "madding crowd." Gaspé village is becoming quite fashionable and all that that means. While it is difficult for us to recommend any private houses, there are two very good hotels where you could secure accommodation. The larger of these is Baker's



Fuji-yama, the sacred peak of Japan, towering its snow-capped cone 12,365 feet into the ether.

—Photo by Canadian Pacific Steamships.

and the other is Morin's, where the rates approximate \$3 per day. Both of these hotels operate on the American plan, but Baker's is a little more expensive—and fashionable.

New Richmond is prettily situated in the midst of hills and valleys in a country that is well watered and finely wooded—a lovely spot. Here you can, by applying early, secure accommodation with Mrs. J. H. Robertson, who has ten rooms and charges \$3 per day or \$15 by the week. You can go from Gaspé on the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway as you do when you go to Carleton. This village is situated at the foot of Tracadized Mountain and is a pleasant, cool little spot, spreading crescent-shaped on a table land with its own fine sandy beach. You can secure very good board here at the St. Louis House for \$2.50 per day or \$15 per week. Then there is Port Daniel, a delightful village comfortably placed in the vicinity of some pleasant streams with its own bay spread out in front. Mrs. S. D. LeGrand will be pleased to accommodate you here for the same rate as the others, but if you just desire to loaf and walk and enjoy the country, I think that New Richmond would prove the happiest selection.

"Sol," Toronto. Thomas Cook & Son have arranged to conduct a party of astronomers to Norway to witness the total solar eclipse. It is proposed that the party leave London, Saturday, June 25, for Newcastle, thence by steamer to Bergen and train to Aal, which has been suggested as a desirable station from which to observe the eclipse. The local branch of the touring company would give you particulars. No American excursion along these lines.

G. V. Halifax. Thank you for your compliment. The suggestion was made as being timely, but you will understand that we cannot use this column as a publicity medium. Naturally an article will appear now and again which is of advantage to certain districts, but only as called for by enquirers or in the editorial course of events. Recommendations which are made are the result of a study of the enquirer's requirements only.

"Two girls," Lindsay. So far the arrangements are only tentative, but Mrs. J. G. Ratcliffe, 110 Pacific Avenue, Toronto, is looking after the itinerary and will be glad to advise you as soon as she has arranged for the camp sites. As the trip is limited it would be better for you to identify yourself with a girl guide company. The present plans call for departure from Toronto June 30.

Miss V. B., Toronto. I supposed you were confused by the bustle attendant upon the landing operations, but as you had a ticket which would carry you to your destination, you should have advised the officer who was doing all the shouting. You may obtain refund by addressing the ticket to the Claims Department, Windsor Station, Montreal, giving the particulars. Make a note of the train upon which you travelled.

C. B., Windsor, and H. S., Buckingham. As you have considerable

time I am holding your letters over for a while, by which time I can prepare several itineraries for you to choose from.

H. Y. C., Rocanville. We find that Messrs. Crete and Cloutier are operating gasoline yachts, leaving Grand Piles every Tuesday and returning Thursday morning from Rat River until about November 10. They go as far as La Rivière au Rat generally and sometimes to La Tuque, if business warrants, but service through to La Tuque is uncertain. The fare from Grand Piles to La Tuque is \$3.50.

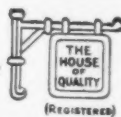
A. R., Regina. You will not have any difficulty in making yourself understood in Quebec. Most of the "habitants" have some knowledge of English if they do hesitate to use it. Don't let anticipation of language difficulties deter you from making one of the most fascinating trips on the continent.

J., Montreal. While you might find someone at Wapta who would be willing to look after your baby for you while you were trail-riding, there is no one there on the staff who is not fully occupied, and it is hardly fair to burden strangers for hours at a stretch. Why not take her to some little resort where you are certain that both you and your little one will get the best of attention, and the right sort of food? The Rockies have waited a million years and more for you, and will be there next year.

G. A. W., Quebec. You will only have to pay half-fare for your boy, but if you still propose to send him such a long distance alone, I would advise you to make arrangements with the railway company sometime ahead. While he might be all right with the conductor for a short train journey, a trip which involves changing from train to steamship and so on must be thought out and well planned ahead. If you advise the C. P. R. agent in your town he will arrange both the rail and steamship passage for you and see that the boy is met and properly looked after. You will not be asked to pay more than his fare. You can give him sufficient to cover his meals.

Lost Gold

IT IS remarkable that, accurately located as the Armada treasure ship in Tobemorey Bay may be, only objects of minor importance, like the pewter dish and the swordhilt just found, come to light. Still more remarkable, however, is that Canadian pirate hoard which, its position known almost to a matter of feet, yet remains so dangerously inaccessible that a special Act of the Quebec Government forbids attempts to seek it. This hoard is on top of a huge crag off the Gaspé Peninsula, in the St. Lawrence. The pirate, Duval by name, reached the top by a secret passage, hauled his treasure up the outside by tackle, and impulsively left a few feet of his rope showing over the edge, so sure was he of his strong room. Presumably ere he sailed away on his last fatal voyage immediately after, he destroyed the passage, for it has never been found, but so many lives have been lost in attempts to scale the rock that this surely unique Act was at length passed.



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SATISFY your longing for the scenic won-
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 accommodation for 425 guests).
 Here you can ride, hike, climb, motor or golf. Take
 the Triangle Tour down the mystic Skeena River to
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 seas to Vancouver and back through the canyons of
 the Thompson; or, sail northward through the moun-
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A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address: Harvey Clark, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



THE BEAUTY OF BANFF, ALBERTA.
View from top of Bretton Hall, showing Main St. and New Bridge over the Bow River.
Photo by Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway.

An Adventurous Journey

THE Marquis de Lido, a young Italian, and three other adventurous young Italians, are starting on a 15,000 miles voyage in a 12-ton fishing boat to explore the Upper Orinoco River—the big South American river which runs through Venezuela—and cruise round both shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Ervin H. Pfister, the second in command, has described the objects of the expedition. "We are going to explore the unknown upper reaches of the Magdalena and Orinoco Rivers in Venezuela and Colombia," he said. "We shall make a photographic survey, and take films of anthropological and other scientific subjects. After exploring the Orinoco we propose to proceed by way of the West Indies from New York to Labrador, Greenland and Iceland. From Iceland we shall sail for Norway and Denmark, and thence to London, returning to Rome through the French canals. We expect to be away about three years."

An expert photographer and scientist will complete the crew. Their boat, the *Maria Grazia*, a 12-ton fishing boat, is equipped with a 40-50 h. p. auxiliary motor. From Rome on the outward journey they will sail to Gibraltar, the Canary Isles, and Trinidad to Venezuela. Instead of taking the ordinary full-size equipment of the cinematographer, Mr. Pfister has chosen a small automatic Cine-Kodak weighing only a few pounds. With this he anticipates that he will obtain films of great scientific value. The expedition is under the auspices of the Italian Government and the Italian Royal Geographical Society.

The Study of Dying

IT IS advocated among medical men that greater attention should be paid to the dying hour in human life with the view of making it easier and less painful than it is in many instances. "Death has been considered from many points of view," says the "Lancet", "but it is doubtful if there has ever been any systematic investigation into the events of dying. Numerous books describe the deathbeds of celebrated men, whilst much of the literature of medicine is devoted to the process of dissolution and the means of postponing it. Yet from the scientific standpoint there is little information available about the final hours of life." A correspondent in the "Lancet" suggests the collection of such information on a large scale. What most often takes place in the dying hour, the manner of death from different diseases and the percentage of those conscious and unconscious, the percentage of cases where there is pain or no pain, the length of dying time, the time, the difference in the characteristics of dying in old and young human beings, are some of the points which he urges should be investigated. With such knowledge, it is argued, the treatment of patients during the dying time might be more humane, and more delicate precautions to avoid or lessen pain might be taken; and finally physical death will cease to be feared or dreaded by all persons since through such knowledge pain may be practically eliminated, and death may be made easy, gentle and placid. "Attendance on the dying," adds the "Lancet", "is a difficult part of a doctor's duties and one in which he has to rely greatly upon his sympathy and judgment. It ought to be possible to ensure that dying generally shall be easier than it is. It is hard to say whether more accurate knowledge would lessen or increase the general fear of death, but medical men have usually said that so much dread is by no means justified."

Schoolboy Howlers

AMONG some amusing schoolboy mistakes recorded in a recent issue of "The Hoe Grammar School Magazine" (Plymouth) are:
"A connoisseur is a man who stands outside a picture palace."
"A gherkin is a leather waistcoat."
"Boadicea was the Queen of Carthage."

"Dick Turpin rode on Black Bess to New York."

"Colney Hatch is a part of a ship."
"A fissure is a man who sells fish."
"Scint is the sound made by hounds."
"E.G. means 'egg sample'."
"An oculist is a fish with long legs."
"Silhouette is the name of an onion which is grown in Spain."



The Servants that Work for 2¢ an hour

THE average household of the present day enjoys a comfort and a service that even kings of the past could not command. Turn a switch or press a button and a tireless, irresistible force is put to work—performing tasks of household drudgery swiftly and silently.

No longer need woman be slave to the broom, the cookstove or the ironing board. For, at her command is an army of capable servants who need be paid only as they work—and then a mere matter of a few cents an hour.

Electricity is the cheapest servant civilization possesses. Compared with it, the Chinese coolie, the African kaffir, working for a bare existence, are being highly paid. The woman who performs for herself the difficult tasks that electricity would perform for her, works for less

than the wages of the humblest servant in the world.

Year by year new applications are made of electricity in the home. Staffs of scientists are engaged continually in the development of devices to relieve humanity of its pressing burdens. And in the field of electric appliances there is one name which stands out pre-eminently—the name of Hotpoint.

By producing Hotpoint Electrical Devices at prices which place them within reach of every household, by supplying the equipment needed for the generation and transmission of the electric power required to operate them, the Canadian General Electric Company has been privileged to assist materially in making the Canadian home a happier and more carefree place.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Literary Notes

JOHN BUCHAN, whose new novel, "The High Place," is a romance of 15th century Scotland, has been elected to parliament as a Conservative for the Scottish Universities St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh—in the by-election made necessary by the death of Sir Henry Craik.

PROFESSOR R. M. MACIVER, of the University of Toronto, has been appointed to the Chair of Political Economy at Columbia University, New York, and will take up his new duties in September next. Professor Maciver, who is President of the P. E. N. Club (Toronto Centre), has been on the staff of the University of Toronto for twelve years, and has recently attained international prominence through publication of his great work, "The Modern State."

MONSIEUR RICHARD CAMILLE ROY, Rector of Laval University, Quebec, was the speaker-guest at the University of Toronto last week, when he delivered three addresses on "Les Poètes du Canada Français," with special reference to the influence of the poetic poetry of Ovide Mercredi and Louis Fréchette. Monsieur Roy was cordial in the expression of his appreciation of the excellent relations that have always existed between the two universities. Sir Robert Edmondson congratulated the good will of the University of Toronto toward Laval in a short speech.

IN A LONG and favorable review of Charles C. Jenkins' "The Reign of Brass" in the "Times of India" (Bombay) we read: "This is a Canadian story written by an author who has already achieved some distinction by a novel dealing with Canadian jungle life, 'The Timber State.' An ordinary Ontario small town is referred to as a 'humble village.' It was interesting to notice that the reviewer comprehended the story so thoroughly that he described it in terms of his own environment."

H. L. MOOK, long prominent in the religious book trade of the United States, died on March 25th at his home in Yonkers, N.Y. Mr. Mook started with the Fleming H. Revell Company and remained with them for twenty years, during which he rose from office boy to head of the Trade Department. He left Revell's employ to take charge of Harper's Trade Department, and shortly before his death had shifted once more, this time to the George H. Doran Company, where he was to take over the Religious Literature Department, which bulks very large in the firm's business. Mr. George H. Doran says: "Mook is a great loss. He knew more about religious and theological books than any other man I have known."

MR. HENRY BUTTON, Canadian manager of J. M. Dent & Sons, Limited, is personally conducting a tour from Toronto to Quebec, under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to extend from Thursday night, May 19th, to Monday evening, the 22nd. This feature of the trip will be the Folklore and Handicraft Festival at the Chateau Frontenac. Skilled artists and spinners from the country districts will demonstrate. The musicians include such well known folk-singers as Vincent Perrier de Beppigny, and Phileas Redford, and concert and operatic stars among whom are seen the names of Rodolphe Pilon, J. Campbell, Melina, Jeanne Dussseau, Juliette Gauthier de la Verendrye and Charles Marchand. The Hart House String Quartet will be present. Prices quoted include everything. A descriptive folder may be had from Mr. Butten, 224 Bloor West Toronto 5, on request.

YET one more new Canadian periodical has reached us—a Maritime weekly called "The Atlantic News" started in March and published from Moncton. It is a 24-page magazine devoted to the interests of Eastern Canada. This centralization of opinion is a good thing for everybody, and with the enterprise success. On the important point of Maritime Union, the creation of a new Eastern Province in the place of the present New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the stand of "The Atlantic News" is strongly favorable. Seymour Noyes has long advocated the same move. While there is a good deal in the paper about Maritime flights (or wrongs), and demands for new post offices, increased representation at Ottawa, and various kinds of aid from the rest of Canada, the editors wisely tell also what benefits the Maritimers are able to confer, as in the article "Canada and Maritime Canada." From perusal of the first seven issues it seems that the editors accept the fact that the destiny of their sections is bound up with that of the other sections of Canada, and are making strenuous and honest efforts to find solutions for their own special



HELENE SARDEAU
The young American sculptress, who has made the masks to be used in the revival of the drama of Aeschylus at Delphi. Since this month.
—Photo by Edward Strickland.



MERTON STAFFORD THRELFALL
Of St. Lambert, Quebec, author of "Two Tricks in Diamonds," which won the I.O.D.E. prize for a one-act play.

problems with an eye ever to the better welding of the Dominion; and in this they are performing a valuable service to Canada.

JOHN W. GAVIN, speaking before the Ontario Educational Association, on behalf of a more equitable representation of the work of Canadian writers in the Ontario school readers, said: "In the Ontario readers now used you will find selections from thirty Canadian writers, and also a selection from Louis Hemon's 'Maurice Chaponnière.' In these four Public School Readers, there are 1,042 pages of printed matter of which 140 pages have been chosen from Canadian authors. This is a little over 13% of the whole. Surely it is not too much to ask that at least 25% of the whole be selected from the works of Canadian authors."

In the volume entitled "Short Poems," chosen and edited by Prof. W. J. Alexander, and authorized by the Minister of Education in 1924, there are altogether 49 pages of literature of which 45 are slightly over 1% Canadian poems. And enough enough, while only a number of our well-known poets are not included, three of the twelve chosen have had no general recognition. There is not a line from any one of the following poets: Charles Mair, Charles G. D. Roberts, E. Pauline Johnson, George Frederick Cannon, Jean Besset, Isabel Eccles MacKinnon, Tom MacInnes, Arthur Stanger, Robert Norwood, Robert W. Service, Katherine Hale, and W. H. MacTavish. I mention only a few of those who have written poetry of merit."



Hasty comment pertinent and important

The Works of Charles MacInnes, Vol. XIV of Master-Works of Canadian Authors, being published in 25 vols. by The Publishers Society of Toronto at five the sets. The third volume, and first piece of creative literature to be published in connection with this ambitious series, is made up of the complete extent writings of the veteran author and forerunner of the "Group of 7," whose first volume, "Dreamland," appeared the year after Confederation. The present book is made up of "Tremor," "Dreamland," "The Island," "Through the Mackenzie Basin"—all by Mr. Mair—besides with a very full introduction by Robert Norwood, and about 20 pages of memorials collected from letters and similar sources. The collection of this material forms a valuable series, and an article based on the book will appear shortly. Many of us have been hoping that Mr. Mair would be the recipient of this year's Lord Dunsany Gold Medal but no announcement of this award has yet been made.

Solemnity by Hector St. John (Chattanooga and Windsor, 99 St. Martin's Lane, London W.C. 2, England). Mr. St. John, who was recently a visitor in Toronto with the Dean of Windsor, to whom he is secretary, is a New Zealander, and his first novel passed into its third edition within ten weeks of its appearance. It is exceptionally well written and presents an able picture of life in that Dominion. Review to follow.

P. T. Barnum's Story. Edited by Waldo R. Brown. (Viking Press, New York). Mr. Barnum was a rare character, and at his time the best known American on earth. His life was full—fuller than that of most showmen, because he made an art as well as a business out of his ventures. He was an adept at knowing what the public wanted, and so when he came to write his own story, he had fine material and knew how to use it. Over a half million copies of his book were sold in his lifetime. But in old age he began to remove passages he did not think particularly creditable to himself. For forty years the book has been out of print. It is now restored in revised form. All those passages Barnum suppressed have been restored, and many others, that have ceased to be of interest, have been removed. The book is a large one, running to nearly 450 pages, and I guarantee it is fascinating. Friendly people do not know now that there was a very serious side to his life: he brought Jenny Lind to America, and founded the Natural History Museum at Tuxis. However, all things considered, Tom Thum's love affair is as interesting as anything in this book.

The Triumph of Youth by Jacob Wassermann (McLaren & Smithers, Toronto). This is the first of Wassermann's historical novels to appear in English. The scene is laid in Germany in 1427 or 1428, during the Thirty Years' War, and deals with the religious fanaticism of the Europe of that time, when heretics were tortured and witches burned.

An Observer, Twelve-month by Sir W. E. B. Thomas (Wells, Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., 45 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, England, 11). The firm of Collins, whose little red classics have been famous for so long, has now begun a new series more on the line of

the "Wayfarer's Library" put out by Dorset. The type is clear, the paper has always distinguished Collins' books, but the paper here is better than in the reprints, and the covers are of a charming fawn shade which goes well with the gilt top. The contents of this first volume might be described as the English equivalent to Peter MacArthur's delightfully casual notes on country life. Like his, they run week by week in a newspaper—the "London Newsweek." The little pieces on "The Sleeping Hedgehog" might have been written by MacArthur himself.

Leaves Pottery: Or, the Future of Successing and Improper Language by Robert Graves (Macmillan, Toronto, 65c). This delightful "Today and Tomorrow" series has just been enriched by a merry volume on outsize and their use in the past, present and future by the celebrated young English poet, who once ennobled Canada by his brief presence. One of my literary acquaintances recently stopped me on the street corner, pulled this book from his pocket, and read me a snappy page, and then I just had to get it. This series was pretty good when it started, if it keeps on like this, the future of the "Today and Tomorrow" series will be immense; even I can predict that much.

Sealions by Leslie Reid (Dent, Toronto). Fine English style distinguishes Mr. Reid's second novel, even more than "The Doctor of Malabar." "Sealions" also is a sequel to an English story and a sequel to a novel. It is a story of a sealion, a creature of the sea, and its adventures. The atmosphere is that of a story, and the characters are adequate to the situation. I should like to call attention to the particularly effective



"When a new book comes out I read an old one."
—Samuel Rogers.

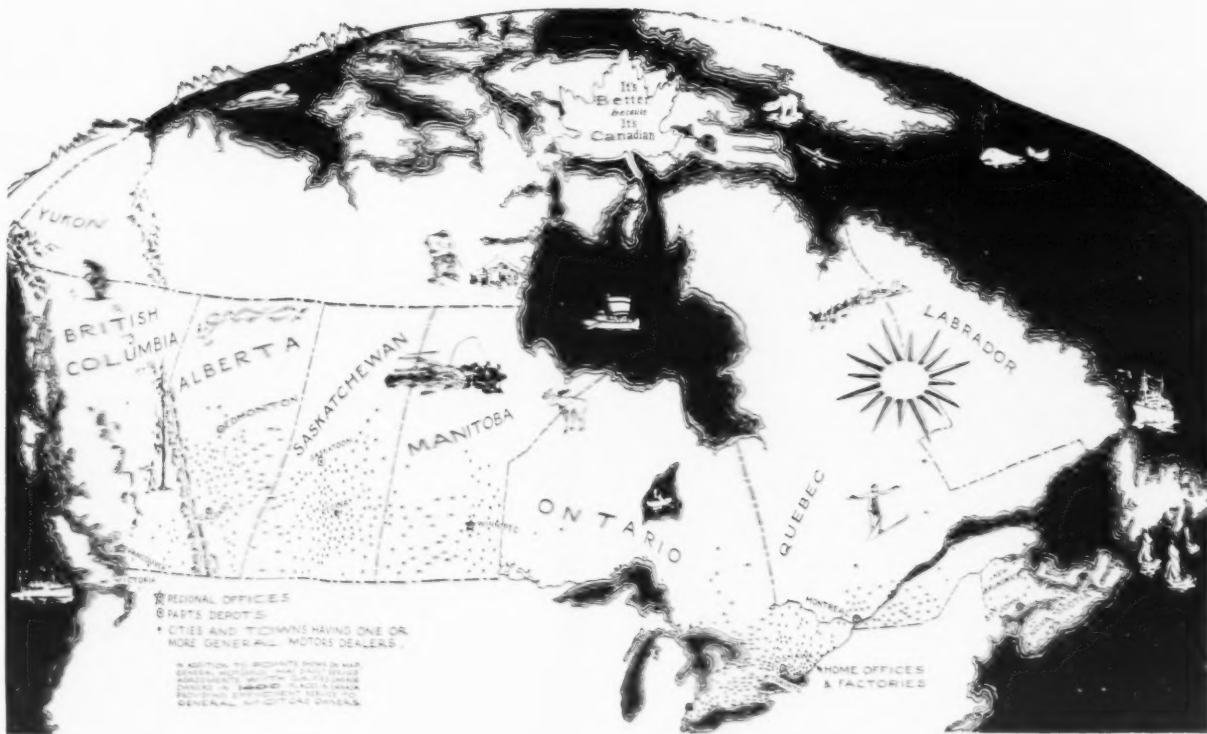
134. THE GOLDEN AGE by Kenneth Grahame. One of the books about child life that has come to stay is this narrative of the jolly doings of some English children, as seen by one of themselves in retrospect. It is full of the humor arising out of the differing viewpoints of children and grown-ups. Swinburne was very fond of it, but the names of all the famous people who have read it with joy would more than fill this page. It may be had in many editions. A very neat and inexpensive one is the Edinburgh Library, published by Nelson, Toronto, at 60c.

135. and artistic jacket, as well as the good printing and careful binding.

Enough Rope by Dorothy Parker (McLaren & Smithers, Toronto, 12c). A book of gay verses, cheerfully sophisticated and masterly. The clever insurance man carries it into its fourth edition within a few weeks.

The Story of Canada by Ian Hume (Macmillan, Toronto, 65c). Schools, wishing to get up some sort of festival for the Confederation Jubilee, will find this useful. In form it is a pageant, presenting all the chief figures of Canadian history from Jacques Cartier to the Fathers of Confederation. There are short sketches of the various characters like Wolfe and Champlain, and a few lines each to speak while on the stage scene, such as Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Carter and John George Brown. The performance is well within the powers of an ordinary public school, and the playlet makes a timely appearance.

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MUSIC & DRAMA

solo groups by Reginald Stewart (Valse in C Sharp Minor and Valse in D Flat Major), by Alberto Guerrero (Impromptu in F Sharp and Etude in G Flat), and Madame Noran Drewett-De Kresz (Berceuse and Mazurka in F Minor), leading to the five piano ensemble performance of the Etude in F Minor. A solo group by Viggo Kihl (Nocturne in D Flat and Etude in F Major) and by Ernest Seltz (Prelude in F Major and Etude in C Minor) prepared the way for the stirring finale by all pianos, the Polonaise in A Flat.

The performance itself was nothing less than a musical treat. The Polonaise in A Major served as a heroic introduction and the amazing fashion in which the dramatic effects of this piece were built up made it early apparent that Dr. MacMillan in his arrangement had not been content with mere unison. Each piano had a part to play no less than have the different sections of an orchestra, and it was thrilling to observe with what authority the individual pianists made their entries and how complete was the effect of synchrony and complete accord. Each performer seemed on his mettle and it was the realization of this spirit on their part that enhanced the enthusiasm of the auditors. With the performance of the Etude in F Minor by the ensemble came the supreme delight, for here one piano came in upon the other in the creation of a crescendo and diminuendo of entrancing rhythm, and so perfectly did the pianists time their entrances and in such sympathy of tone were the pianos that those who could not see the hands of the pianists were unable to determine who was playing and when. And it was all delicious music into the bargain. The performance of the Polonaise in A Flat formed a most spirited conclusion.

Regarding the solo groups of the five pianists comparisons are hardly in order, but it may be said that each was at the best of his form, particularly Ernest Seltz for the brilliance and clarity of his tone, Alberto Guerrero for the splendid color and rhythm he put into his work and Viggo Kihl for the all-round excellence of his playing. While the ensemble was outstanding in interest at this concert, the rest of the program was of a high order. The Hart House String Quartet played Dvorak's "American" Quartet in F Major, ravishing in its sensuous tempo

and melody. And Ernest MacMillan's fascinating "A San Malo" as well as the Borodine "Nocturne." Madame Jeanne Dusseau's beautiful lyric soprano was heard to great advantage in a group of songs that included Strauss' "Caulie" and Gounod's "Jewel Song" from "Faust." Pearl Steinhoff-Whitehead, the local contralto, was more effective than usual in a number of traditional songs.

Hal Frank

Orchestras in New York Make Plans

The New York Symphony Orchestra, according to the New York "Herald Tribune," is preparing to observe next season the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, who conducted its first concert in the fall of 1877 in the old Steinway Hall on Fourteenth Street. In some of its early concerts, Walter Damrosch, then sixteen, played in the orchestra under his father's direction, at the last stand of the second violins, and at 23 became conductor after his father's death.

Fritz Busch, director of the Dresden Opera, making his second visit in New York, will open the season next fall, staying there probably for three months. Walter Damrosch will then appear as guest, conducting for one month. Who will conduct for the last ten weeks has not yet been announced, though it has been said that Ossip Gabrilowitsch is to appear with the Symphony.

About 100 concerts are scheduled for next season, sixty-one in New York and the rest on tour. The New York season will include, as before, twelve Thursday afternoon and twelve Friday night Carnegie Hall concerts, twenty Sunday afternoons in Mecca Auditorium and six Brooklyn concerts. Mr. Damrosch will continue to conduct the five children's concerts and six young people's concerts in Carnegie Hall.

Speaking of orchestral conditions in the New York Symphony's early days, Mr. Damrosch says:

"The number of concerts given to-day is considerably greater. During the first few seasons after my father established the New York Symphony Orchestra, only six regular concerts were given, each preceded by a public rehearsal. The members of the orchestra also officiated at the four concerts of the Oratorio Society. The rest of the time they made their living by teaching, playing at theatres and dances, and even at political meetings or military processions. If a better job came along than the symphony concert they would simply send my father a substitute. Small wonder that occasionally their lips gave out and the first horn or trumpet would break on an important note during a symphony concert. Yet in spite of this disheartening condition, my father succeeded in infusing the orchestral players with such emotional intensity that the audiences were often roused to the greatest enthusiasm; and I would tuck my arm very proudly into his as we marched home from a concert, even though we knew that the subscription to the concert was not more than eight hundred dollars, and the single sale at the box office not a hundred dollars."

The Philharmonic Orchestra has already announced William Mengelberg and Arturo Toscanini as its regular conductors for 1927-28. The Boston Symphony is to make its usual five New York visits next season under Serge Koussevitzky's direction, playing in Carnegie Hall Thursday nights and Saturday afternoons and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Friday nights. The periods of the Bostonians' visits will be November 24-26, January 5-7, February 2-4, March 8-10 and April 12-14.

What with Leopold Stokowski's leave of absence until the fall of 1928, who is to conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra, had not yet been made known.

Coming Events

MISS BEATRICE LILLIE, Toronto's own favorite daughter and famous as one of the former stars of the Chariot Revue, will return to Toronto Monday night, May 9th, appearing for two weeks only at the Princess Theatre in Charles Dillingham's production of a new musical farce revue, "Oh Please," which enjoyed a long run in New York and comes to Toronto direct from Boston.

"Oh Please" is a bright and smart modern musical comedy revue, written by Ann Caldwell and Otto Harbach, authors of many big musical comedy hits, with music by Vincent Youmans, composer of "No, No, Nanette." The story concerns an actress whose company is stranded in California because of the activities of an alleged social reformer, who turns out to be not quite so good as the world thinks after all when he is caught under embarrassing conditions with a beautiful actress, and affords Miss Lillie exquisite opportunities for the display of those unique talents which have made her one of the most popular comedienne.

Notable in the supporting company and featured jointly with Miss Lillie in "Oh Please" is Charles Winninger, the well known comedian, who scored such a tremendous hit for three seasons in "No, No, Nanette."

ONCE again we will have The Dumbells with us. This time they will be seen in Captain Plunkett's springtime revue, "That's That." The old favorites have, as usual, a goodly supply of excellent material. Al Plunkett has a fine collection of songs and he gives them as only he can. Ross Hamilton never looked so well or sings better. Red Newman's boisterous and Pat Rafferty's quieter humor goes home with usual effectiveness, and it can be said that Jock Holland is funnier than he has ever been on former occasions. As Rafferty's mother in one of the sketches, who interrupts him from her place in the front box, his characterization is the best he has yet furnished. The wonder that Glenn Allan's dancing causes steadily grows. He is much more than a female impersonator. The grace of his work is that of a thorough artist, and he makes even the "Black Bottom" a thing of beauty. Morley Plunkett as a general utility performer is a source of great

strength and in this revue is given good opportunities to display his versatility. Jimmie Devan's dances are most original and invariably bring him a lot of enthusiastic applause.

The sketches interspersed throughout "That's That" are exceedingly humorous, and it is doubtful if they ever before averaged up so well. The orchestra, under the baton of Howard Fogg, gives an excellent program, and the leader's violin solos are an outstanding feature of the evening. "That's That" cannot fail to strengthen the hold these versatile entertainers have on their Canadian public. The Dumbells come to the Royal Alexandra next week.

BY GENERAL request it has been decided to revive "Twelfth Night" at Hart House for one week commencing Monday, May 30th, cancelling the production of Dr. Knock.

The Canadian Bill comprising "The Last Cache," by I. Eccleston Mackay; "Joy, Joy, Joy," by Duncan Campbell Scott, and "Come True," by Mazo de la Roche, will be played for one week, commencing Monday, May 16th, instead of May 12th and 14th, as previously announced. Subscribers' coupons will be available for the Canadian Bill instead of Dr. Knock. Seats can now be reserved. Admission \$1.00.

MISS AGNES D. STEELS will be local manager for the Philharmonic Concerts to be given at Massey Music Hall next season. Information may be secured from Miss Steels at Massey Music Hall. The artists to be presented are Mme. Gail-Curel, who is always a decided favorite with Toronto music public; with the second concert the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as conductor, will appear. Toronto will be one of the few cities to also hear him as soloist with his own orchestra. For this particular engagement, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra will be en route to New York for its usual appearance in that city and will bring its entire personnel.

The third concert will be an event of unusual importance in Toronto musical history, as it will mark the farewell concert of Mme. Ernestine

Schumann-Heink. For the first time in several seasons, Jascha Heifetz, the famous Russian violinist, returns to the American concert platform, and Toronto will be one of the fortunate cities to hear him. The fifth concert will bring a joint combination of unusual distinction—Tito Schipa of the Chicago Opera, tenor; Florence Austral, the famous English soprano, and John Anadio, flutist. Miss Steels announces that subscriptions are now being received at Massey Music Hall and that a very attractive plan of payment has been adopted.

"MR. WU," the story of a strange love and stranger vengeance, with a blend of thrills and beauty such as you've rarely enjoyed in a screen production, and starring the greatest character actor of the day, Lon Chaney, is scheduled for the Uptown screen for the week of May 7th. "Mr. Wu," from the play by Henry Maurice Vernon and Harold Owen, was adapted by Lorne Moon.

All the glamorous color and mystery of the throbbing East sweep through this amazing film of passion, intrigue and revenge. Love comes strangely into the life of little Nang Ping, daughter of the Mandarin Wu, and tragedy follows on its heels.

Here is Lon Chaney's greatest starring vehicle—a picture that will thrill you and move you to your very depths. With Renee Adoree, heroine of "The Big Parade," Louise Dresser, famous star of the stage and screen, are included in the notable supporting cast. "Mr. Wu" is a film masterpiece from a stage sensation.

On the stage next week Director Jack Arthur will present Miss Evelyn Tierney, Canadian singer, in a colorful presentation with a novel musical attraction.

Note and Comment

THE Lecture Hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music was filled to overflowing Monday of last week when a demonstration of "Dalcroze Eurythmics" was given by Mme. Madeleine Boss Lasserre, with the assistance of four of her pupils, Misses Hope MacLaren, Frances Duncan, Marguerite Lasserre and Pippa Chap-

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The Lotus Buddha, a fine specimen of bronze art, at Kamakura, Japan.
—Photo by Canadian Pacific Steamships.

man. At the opening of the demonstration, which was enthusiastically received, Dr. Ernest MacMillan, Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, spoke of the value of Eurythmics, especially in a musical education, and gave a few figures showing how widely the Dalcroze method has been spread throughout the cultured world. He said how pleased he was that this method is now being taught in Toronto also, and expressed the hope that the interest for Eurythmics will grow rapidly in this city among all of those who are anxious that the best methods in musical and aesthetic education shall be secured for our young people. Mme. Norah Drewett de Kresz called attention to the capability of the exponent of this method in Toronto, Mme. Lassere, and related her personal experience with her own child, who developed, after a course of Eurythmics, an evident sense of music which seemed to have been entirely dormant previously. In her opinion, a thorough training in Eurythmics at the beginning of any musical education saves much time and trouble during further studies. Following the demonstration, Mrs. Emma Scott Nasmith expressed her delight in seeing the results obtained by Mme. Lassere, adding that she believes there is room in Toronto for a considerable extension of her work, for the benefit not only of those who specialize in music, but also of anyone who is to acquire a harmonious education of mind and body. The meeting was organized by the Dalcroze Eurythmics Association of Canada recently launched in Toronto with the purpose of drawing the public's attention to this method. During the evening Mr. Joseph Hanigan acted as chairman.

THE second recital of original compositions by students of the Toronto Conservatory of Music took place on Thursday evening, April 28th, attracting a large audience. Variety of style was a noteworthy feature of the programme, which included pieces for piano, organ, string quartet, a trio for piano, violin and violoncello, and songs. Perhaps the most noteworthy efforts were the new trio in one movement by

Scott MacCorm and the Phantasy Suite for String Quartet by Roy Angus. The former, in construction, while at times betraying lack of experience in construction, proved to be full of expressive and original melody and of well conceived harmonic effects. Mr. Angus' String Quartet, built largely on folk-tunes and occasionally betraying the influence of Percy Grainger, was well designed, and displayed an acute sense of instrumental effect as well as a surprising grasp of the possibilities of a difficult medium. The pianoforte pieces by Kathryn Sells (a talented blind pupil) and Dorothy Wilkes, as well as the Violin Fantasia by Madge Annetts and the Organ Prelude by Ruth Curry, while less advanced in character, were all of an attractive nature and indicated great promise. Two songs by Kathleen Irwin and Robert McBroom showed considerable artistic instinct and were well sung by Miss Edith Champion. In the majority of cases the works were performed by their composers; in the chamber works several prominent members of the faculty took part.

ALFRED NOYES' "Sherwood," presented by Loretta College School, was a distinct surprise to the large audiences that attended it. Toronto audiences have of late years become accustomed to amateur performances of increasing merit, but few if any have surpassed that which was given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the College auditorium. The young actors had caught the spirit of the drama remarkably well, rendering the most difficult scenes convincing and even poignant. The acting throughout was simple and sincere. Miss Kathleen O'Brien as Robin Hood, Miss Marie Kent as Maid Marian, Miss Gertrude Wilson as Prince John, and Miss Katherine Berryman as Elton sustained these important roles with spirit and ability, while the quaint and pathetic character of Shadow-of-a-Leaf was played with grace and sympathy by Miss Amy Wynne. The music supplied by members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra contributed greatly to the beauty of the production.

Life in Southern Seas

SAIL in a small craft along and about the Barrier Reef, the world's greatest coral formation, that parallels Australia's north-east coast for 500 miles, and you will come across a strange variety of men and occupations. You will meet pearling luggers drifting down the tides, while their divers half-stumble, half-run along the bottom in their search for shell, for the shells are so scattered that diving from an anchored craft would be useless. The men on board are Japanese, and they will greet you hospitably and give you *saki* to drink, and, should you press them, tell of their daily dangers; not of octopuses attacking the divers (such occurrences are often devices of the story-writer rather than events of real life), but of men brought up bleeding at mouth and ears from over-pressure, of the paralysis that comes from too deep diving—of such things. But they will prefer to talk of ordinary, undramatic things, to ask of you news of the outer world, for they know too well the daily dangers, and the things you have to tell them may be new. You will meet, in waters calmed by the proximity of reefs, men fishing for trepang, those queer sea-slugs so valued as edibles by the Chinese. Their boats are single-masted and small, with most of the hold-space occupied by a boiler for cooking the slugs and a smoke-furnace for curing them, and they smell dreadfully. Usually, the captains are white men and the crews Torres Strait Islanders. No diving apparatus is used; the crews "swim-dive" for the slugs; and exceedingly expert they are, slipping into the water from a dinghy or whale-boat, turning over and swimming down, often staying down so long that you fear something has happened to them, and coming up with a slimy slug in either hand.

In other calm waters you will meet other small craft with white captains and colored crews, but engaged in fishing for trocus, conical, univalve shells, which yield a kind of mother-of-pearl largely used in button-making. These folk work usually at low tides, in waist-deep shoals, walking about the flat areas of the reef and finding the shells with their bare feet. There are women among them, probably the captain's half caste wife, and perhaps the wives of some of the crew. For of all the sea tasks of the Barrier, this is the least skilled, and women can do it quite as well as men.

A Loss to Art

BRITISH art has sustained a real loss by the premature death of Mr. Ambrose McEvoy. He had come into his own as a portrait painter, and the critics were noting that his work, instead of deteriorating under the influence of popularity, was steadily becoming more forceful and more individual. He and Augustus John started their art career together at the Slade School, and it was at the Slade School that Mr. McEvoy met his wife, whose features he subsequently made famous. He and Augustus John tramped Europe when they were young painters, and it was during his stay in Italy that Mr. McEvoy drew inspiration from Titian for his future career as a portrait painter. Mr. Augustus John reached his maturity as a portrait painter sooner than Mr. McEvoy, and it is a cruel stroke which has deprived us of another Sargent. Latterly, Mr. McEvoy has been finding inspiration in Gainsborough, and the growth of his artistic power is well represented by the increasing monetary value attaching to his pictures. Largely for his own delectation he did much water color work, and from his

delightful little house on the Embankment he did a series of riverside impressions not unworthy of Whistler. These little sketches show that if he had not turned to portrait painting he might have become famous as a landscape artist. It was said that one of Sargent's portraits enabled a doctor to diagnose a complaint in the subject, which had long baffled him. Mr. McEvoy's portraits have a different characteristic. Relatives of the sitter have been known to discover a

family likeness which had hitherto escaped them. Possibly this may have been partly due to the fact that Mr. McEvoy was a delightful talker and put his sitters absolutely at their ease.

Another mystery is how the men with white-collar jobs can afford to have them laundered.—*El Paso Times*.

The New York stage is reported to be in a critical condition. Foul play is suspected.—*Tampa Tribune*.



In the Path of the Fire—

LIE not only Canada's great forest wealth, but homes and human life.

Be watchful of fire when in the woods. Leave no spark or ember unextinguished. Your carelessness may destroy valuable timber or priceless lives.

The Royal Bank of Canada

1867 — 1927
DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES

THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
First Baron Shaughnessy
Born 1853
Elected third President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1898
K.C.B., 1901; K.C.V.O., 1907
Retired to the Prince 1918
Died 1923

PAGES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY

It is in the best interests of the road and the country? That was the yardstick with which Thomas Shaughnessy measured every proposition. If the answer was "No," neither fear nor favor could move him. Before he succeeded Sir William Van Home as President, to Shaughnessy fell the task of organizing and supervising the enormous purchases of the Company. In that day, some men looked upon such a position as a legitimate path to easy riches. Not Shaughnessy. Dury first, last and always was the standard he had set for himself. Lord Shaughnessy carried the same policy to the President's chair. He organized traffic and feeding work of branch lines, collecting traffic and feeding it to the great main road. He inaugurated the Canadian Pacific's Atlantic fleet, operated freighters that carried the Company's house flag and the name of Canada to the ports of the seven seas. But never a step was taken that had not some definite benefit to the road and to the country directly in view.

Lord Shaughnessy would brook no privately-controlled subsidiaries, waxing fat at the parent organization's expense. Steamships, telegraphs, grain elevators, lands and even sleeping and dining cars—all were integral parts of one system, pooling their earnings in one central treasury. Through this husbanding of the Company's resources, the financial power necessary to carry out immense campaigns of colonization and industrial promotion was assembled. Through such far-sighted management the Company has paid its way, distributed well-earned profits to its thousands of shareholders, carried great plans to successful completion without call on the public funds of Canada. [8]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IT SPANS THE WORLD



Buddhist dagoba, a reliquary from Tibet, within the Winter Palace precincts, Peking, China.
—Photo by Canadian Pacific Steamships.



THE GUNS AT SHANGHAI
A battery of artillery with full equipment out for exercise watched by Europeans and natives.

The Fate of Covent Garden

THE proposal to transfer the site of Covent Garden Market to Bloomsbury is being strenuously opposed by tenants of the existing market and by residents who fear that the amenities of their district will be spoiled. Some years ago, a syndicate purchased the freehold of Covent Garden, and recently they acquired the Foundling Hospital Estate where they now propose to establish the Market, thus freeing an area of 15 acres just off the Strand of immense value for building purposes. The syndicate claim that the new Market would be more conveniently situated near the great railway termini, but those with vested interests in the old Market deny that this would justify a change. The residents of Bloomsbury have banded themselves into a Protection Association and are organizing opposition to the Bill which the syndicate is bringing before Parliament. The main objection is that the spacious Squares of Mecklenburgh and Brunswick, which are valuable air lungs, will be lost to London, but there is no legal ground for this plea. The syndicate has sought to meet the objection by adding a clause to the Bill making it clear that no building is contemplated on the Squares. But residents maintain that the parking of market carts would constitute a great offence against the amenities. A wider aspect of the case is raised by the consideration whether the Market in its present form is really wanted at all. Many people are puzzled to understand why it is necessary to bring vast quantities of garden produce into the centre of a big city for distribution. A considerable portion comes from overseas, and might be distributed direct from the docks, with the aid of a sample market like that existing at Mark Lane for corn. The present high price of vegetables suggests that the prevailing system of handling is wasteful and to the detriment of the consumer. Above all, many consider that market should be owned and administered by a public authority.

Secondary Schools for All

"SECONDARY Schools for all," in a phrase sums up the recommendations of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education in a report just published in England entitled "The Education of the Adolescent." This report, which has been described as one of the most valuable State papers issued in recent years, outlines a system of organization under which every child, having learnt the three R's by the age of eleven, is given an outfit for life before he enters the world of industry at the age of fourteen or later. The present system of elementary education has been criticized as ending in a period of marking time characterized by lack of alertness and initiative on the part of the adolescent. It is to avoid this marking time that the committee recommends that primary education should cease at the age of eleven, and that thereafter the curriculum up to the age of leaving school should be of a secondary type, with a vocational bias in the last two years. The most controversial proposal in the report is that of raising the school age to fifteen. Generally speaking, the report is approved by educationists, but it is criticised by certain experts on the ground that the period of five years fixed for it to come into operation is too short; and by others on the score of expense. Every one of the half million children who enter the elementary schools annually costs the

State £14, and the expenditure on social services cannot be increased in the present state of the national finances. They would prefer the institution of part-time day continuation schools. On the other hand, there is

the difficulty of providing extra accommodation for the huge number of children who would be kept at school after the normal leaving age, a number estimated in London, for instance, at 59,000. The report, how-

ever, which represents three years' labor on the part of the permanent body of experts presided over by Sir W. H. Hadow, constituting the Consultative Committee, is generally welcomed as sensible, constructive, and practical, in harmony with the best educational thought of the day. No legislation will be necessary to enforce the proposals, which are designed rather to encourage the local authorities to carry out the existing law.

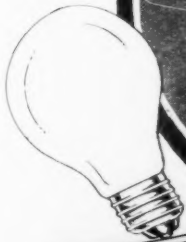
Two Birrellisms

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, who celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday recently, was born in Wavertree, the son of a former minister of Pembroke Chapel. Writer, lawyer and politician, he has throughout his life enjoyed a high reputation as a wit. When he was at the Board of Education, and the Education Bill lay dead, a certain bishop met him in the Lobby and said, "Well, Mr. Birrell, I hear that your Bill is dead." "Yes," retorted Mr. Birrell, "but I believe in the resurrection of the dead." When Mr. Birrell was at the Bar he undertook a case for an impecunious client, who offered him a certain sum in payment much below the regulation fee. Mr. Birrell declined any remuneration, but the client insisted so strongly that to gratify him, a departure was made from the strict path of professional decorum. When Mr. Birrell informed his colleagues they denounced his conduct as "unprofessional." "Unprofessional," retorted Mr. Birrell, "What do you mean? I took all the poor devil had!"

THE new inside frosted LACO MAZDA LAMP softens and mellows the powerful light it gives, and is, in addition, a thing of beauty in itself. Whether lighted or unlighted, its pearl-grey colour takes from its surroundings a delicate tinge of their colours. Lighted, it gives back to those colours a warmth and life which produce a striking effect of harmonious beauty.

Ask your dealer to let you see it

Radiant Beauty



LACO MAZDA INSIDE FROSTED LAMPS



PEGGY AND LEONARD SWALLOW, children of Mrs. May E. Swallow of Winnipeg

"Irritable, continually out of sorts—my children were a daily trial"

"LAST SPRING around Easter I realized that the two younger children, Peggy and Leonard, were not feeling well.

"Both had lost their appetites. They were nervous and irritable—continually upset. I didn't know what to do with them.

"I had heard Fleischmann's Yeast highly spoken of as a tonic. So one day when I was down-town I bought half a dozen cakes to start them on.

"They seemed to like it from the first and ate it as you would celery—sprinkled with salt.

"Soon they were both in the best of health again and I believe we have Fleischmann's Yeast to thank for their improvement."

Mrs. May E. Swallow, Winnipeg, Man.

TO regain your health and energy you must keep your system always clean and active. Fleischmann's Yeast does just that.

Yeast is a fresh corrective food, a living plant, grown in a nutritious extract of malt and grain.

This active vegetable substance promotes digestion and cleanses the entire intestinal tract, preventing the poisons of putrefaction from being absorbed into the blood and keeping the skin clear and free from blemishes.

Unlike cathartics, yeast gradually strengthens the intestinal muscles and trains them to work by themselves.

Start today to eat Fleischmann's Yeast. All grocers have it. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place. Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. L-603, The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

This Easy, Natural Way to have your rightful, vigorous health

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal: just plain in small pieces, or on crackers, in fruit juice, milk or water. For constipation physicians say to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and at bedtime. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST IS MADE IN CANADA



"I AM A POLICEMAN—on night duty. I work six weeks out of seven, pounding the sidewalks. Some time ago I had to leave my beat. I even had to go to bed, I was suffering so from intestinal trouble brought on by constipation. A friend of mine told me about Fleischmann's Yeast. I took it three times a day before meals and now I can honestly say that of all the things I tried I got real satisfaction only from Fleischmann's Yeast. It also worked wonders in ridding me of skin trouble. I continue to take Yeast for my athletic training, and today I can compete with the best in Canada in athletics."

Wm. R. Clark, Hamilton, Ont.



"I HAD got into a run down condition. Pimples began to break out all over my face and body. I actually hated to go out, and have people see me. Finally a friend of mine asked me to give Fleischmann's Yeast a trial. I started by taking 4 or 5 cakes of Yeast a day. In about two weeks my skin started to clear up. I continued and was surprised at the way it helped me. My skin is now as smooth as a baby's."

Edward Vink, Vancouver, B. C.

"FOR A LONG TIME I had not been well. My digestion was very poor. I often had pains in my stomach and I was generally run down. I had heard of a remedy that everybody said was quite effective—Fleischmann's Yeast. But I did not try it at once. However, the pains in my stomach became more frequent. I lost all interest in food. Finally I decided to try three or four cakes of Yeast a day in the hope of effecting a change. After a few weeks I found that I could eat anything I liked without fear. This was a year ago. Fleischmann's Yeast improved my general health so much that I have continued its use—a cake dissolved in hot water three times a day. It keeps me entirely free from indigestion and in the best of health."

Maria Dubois, Quebec, P. Q.





SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 7, 1927

O. J. Brooks' Re-election as President Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., Questioned

Toronto Telegram and Toronto Star Agree That Three-Quarters of Shareholders, Declaring Meeting Ended, Left — Brooks, With Employee and Friendly Shareholders Proceeded However to Election of Officers—Writs of Injunction Served on Brooks and Directors — Brooks Announces Writ for \$50,000 Damages Being Taken Against Saturday Night and W. A. Dover, Whose Letter Was Copied by Saturday Night — Mr. F. Wegenast Says Former Auditors Were Asked to Make Certain Changes in Balance Sheet and Refused — Claims They Were Discharged Illegally

By Wellington Jeffers, (Financial Editor Saturday Night)

SHAREHOLDERS of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, at this time of writing (May 2nd) do not know where they stand. At the annual meeting at Stratford on April 29th, a motion to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight to the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, by Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Barrister, was declared "Carried," and later the President, Mr. O. J. Brooks, stated the motion was lost; whereupon in disgust Mr. Wegenast with three-quarters of those present abandoned the meeting, while with the remnant Mr. Brooks continued, whether legally or illegally has yet to be determined, to pass his resolutions and have himself and the old directors re-elected. Mr. Wegenast declares, on behalf of the dissenting shareholders, who feel that the company is not getting a proper chance under the Presidency of Mr. Brooks, that the later meeting of Mr. Brooks is illegal as he had declared the meeting adjourned once, and that an injunction will be applied for to prevent Mr. Brooks and the other directors who claim to be re-elected, from sitting and discharging their functions. The Court will also be asked to give an order that the auditors appointed by the shareholders at the 1926 annual meeting, that is, Metherell, White & Company of Hamilton, Ontario, conduct their audit in accordance with the requirements of the Companies' Act. Argument on this order, it is stated, may involve the direction of the Court that a meeting of the shareholders be held. Mr. F. W. Wegenast also served the writs of injunction issued from Osgoode Hall on Friday morning by Mr. Justice Kelly to restrain O. J. Brooks, G. W. Radke, and Brooks Securities, Limited, from voting on between 300,000 and 400,000 shares common shares of the Brooks Steam Motors, Limited. These injunctions, however, did not arrive until after the disputed adjournment occurred and were served during the after meeting which Mr. Wegenast declares was illegal.

The meeting was a hot and stormy one. The Toronto "Evening Telegram" says:

F. W. Wegenast, of Toronto, twisted events at a boiling meeting of shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and put O. J. Brooks and his board of directors into a technical hole. The meeting itself was largely a confusion of roaring voices, shrill ejaculations, cries for order, charges and counter-charges, with a determined front presented against Mr. Wegenast and his deputation from Toronto, including Brook Sykes and Messrs. Allard, former M.P., Gilmour, White, and others.

The Brooks people pulled about all the "small town stuff" possible in readiness for the meeting. They got out their entire fleet of steam sedan cars, and rode any shareholder around town that cared to ride. Many shareholders also had free meals at the hotels. When the meeting was called to order at the large plant of the company on Ontario street, it soon became evident that a section of employee-shareholders of the company who did not want to hear anything had about it were out to resist the efforts of the committee recently formed at Toronto, to force the Brooks management and board out, and put in one representing cash shareholders.

So continuous was the brawling and the excitement when the 250 present got into real action, that one middle-aged woman shareholder collapsed on the pavement just outside the plant after the meeting was over.

There was a policeman in plain clothes in the room, behind the chair of O. J. Brooks, who presided, and this officer was asked to deal with Brook Sykes, when the latter insisted on being heard amidst the uproar. The officer advanced towards Sykes, but the latter defied him, told him to go out on the street and catch burglars, and asked the meeting whether this was Russia, or Canada. The policeman failed to exert his authority.

It looked hopeless for Mr. Wegenast. After he had told the men and women shareholders gathered from many points that half their capital was gone, they had a steam car that was no good, and they only had two hundred thousand dollars left to spend, they still refused to listen to him,

but by degrees as the figures he gave sank in, they began to quiet down.

Through his admirable poise, that of a man of sturdy physique and impressive voice who was trying to tell them things in their interest he gradually bore in, until the interruptions were spasmodic only. Wegenast held the fort for about an hour, and then when the time approached at which the real strength of the meeting might show in votes, he cleverly dodged, moved a motion to adjourn, coupled with what was virtually a "no confidence" paragraph, and when the solicitor for the company, Van Der Voort, standing beside O. J. Brooks, admitted the vote had been carried, it was then put up to O. J. Brooks, as chairman, to give his dictum, and when he reversed that, and appeared to ignore the majority of hands that had been raised, and declared finally Wegenast had lost, the crowd booed and yelled at Mr. Brooks. Then Mr. Wegenast declared the meeting was through, Brooks and his directors looked non-plused if not stunned. They had been badly out-generalled, because in a ballot vote no one knows whether the Brooks control would not have been established.

President Brooks and the board then tried to continue the meeting, which Mr. Wegenast said would be illegal. They did propose the old board for re-election, and also ratified all acts of the directors for the past year, which included their acts with regard to the auditor. Just before he left the room, Mr. Wegenast dramatically served writs on Mr. Brooks and other directors. He announced boldly to the meeting that he was there representing clients who were bound to force the Brooks board out, and to replace it. The crux of the situation at the meeting came down to the position of the auditor.

The Brooks people had an auditor's report prepared by N. L. Martin which gave the company a capital surplus, while the figures of Mr. Wegenast showed the capital of the company to be half gone.

Mr. Wegenast held the shareholders' auditors were the only legal auditors and that they had been refused access to the books. He charged that N. L. Martin, while he reported, had refused to certify to the correctness of what he had seen with regard to the assets, notably, the taking of \$50,000 of money to Buffalo by the American company, and the investment of another \$100,000 in bonds. He charged that N. L.

Saturday Night's Attitude Toward Brooks Steam Motors

In view of the statement by Mr. O. J. Brooks that he is taking action against "Saturday Night" for damages on account of recent articles which have appeared in these columns, the further article which appears on this page is based entirely on the news accounts which appeared in the Toronto Daily Star and the Toronto Evening Telegram, with some comments by ourselves indicating where we believe further information would help to clear the situation. Every article published on these pages with reference to Mr. O. J. Brooks and his activities in connection with Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., Brooks Securities, Ltd., Steam Taxicabs, Ltd., Banking Service Corporation and Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., has simply insisted that there should be a complete divulging of information as to the various ramifications and correlations of these various companies, so that information which should be in the hands of every shareholder would be available. We have stated before, and we say it again, that if a real investigation should show a condition favorable to Mr. Brooks we would publish the finding gladly. If it did not, nothing except an order of the Court would prevent us doing what we would consider our manifest duty as publishers. In other words, "Saturday Night" has nothing against Mr. Brooks personally, but it has stood for years uncompromisingly against all that is inherent in high pressure methods of salesmanship and, while trying to be fair to all concerned, it has taken the side of the public all the time. It will continue to do so at whatever cost.

Martin very well knew what he was doing when he refused to certify.

"There is a gentleman here, Mr. Allard, of Ottawa, formerly a member of Parliament, who is ready to ask the Secretary of State at Ottawa to conduct an investigation into the affairs of this company, and if as little as ten per cent. of shareholders here want that done, it will be done," said Mr. Wegenast.

MR. BROOKS tried to make a lot of capital out of his allegation that the whole trouble was fomented by discharged employees and a publication called SATURDAY NIGHT—"I will not call it a journal," he said—but Mr. Wegenast gave him a Roland for his Oliver when pointing out that most of the favorable noise for Mr. Brooks came from undischarged employees who held enough shares to allow them to vote. Mr. Brooks stated that he was taking action against SATURDAY NIGHT and against W. A. Dover, his former General Manager, whose recent letter to a Stratford paper with regard to Mr. Brooks' administration was published in these columns. He claimed that he was also applying for an injunction to prevent this "publication-if-not-journal" from the publication of "further libels." SATURDAY NIGHT always makes it a point rather to under-state than to over-state when it takes up the cudgels in the public interest against high-pressure stock salesmanship, and it believes that everything it has said with regard to Mr. O. J. Brooks has erred rather on the side of leniency than of severity. The shareholders are waking up to the undesirability of having control of an industrial company like the Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., under a man whose chief success to date has been the selling of stock of many companies which he himself promoted and whose directors in some cases found it necessary to apply to the Courts afterwards for the return of promotion stock held by Mr. Brooks. In this case, however, he has been able to keep control and the whole flotation from the public point of view seems outrageous in the extreme, not because we accuse Mr. Brooks of wrong-doing but because it is not well for shareholders to leave a President such autocratic power when he is president of or interested in so many related companies which he controls, and especially when his main business in the past has been, as it still is, the selling of stock.

The series of questions which SATURDAY NIGHT asked a few weeks ago and which it hoped would be answered at the annual meeting have not all been answered fully or satisfactorily in our opinion, so far as the very long reports of the meeting given in the Toronto newspapers show it. Developments which have occurred since our first article was published have given point to nearly every question asked, and so many statements have been made on behalf of the protesting shareholders with regard to the results of O. J. Brooks' management of affairs of all these inter-related companies that it is difficult to see how the protesting shareholders can be refused a close investigation into the affairs of all the Companies by the Secretary of State. The auditors appointed by the shareholders, according to Mr. Wegenast, were refused access to the books because they refused to make some changes in their report ordered. Mr. Brooks' faction claims that the directors made the change to the firm of N. L. Martin & Company because the fee was too much, but a letter from Mr. Brooks had said they were not getting a sufficient fee. Mr. Wegenast's claim is that it is illegal for directors to change auditors appointed by the shareholders. He claimed also that it was significant that the new firm of auditors had not attached the usual certificate guaranteeing the correctness of the balance sheet.

THE following excerpts from the report by the Toronto "Daily Star" will indicate some of the principal points not already mentioned made on both sides during the meeting (my questions in brackets are simply meant to indicate some of the points where it seems to me in the public interest to have further information elicited):

A row developed early in the meeting during the speech of President O. J. Brooks.

A shareholder demanded: "Are the shareholders going to get the right to speak?" This was followed by thunderous cries of "sit down."

Mr. Gilmour, former stock salesman, insisted on a hearing, but Mr. Brooks stood his ground.

"That man I discharged a year ago for certain reasons," said the president.

"Because I would not do your dirty work," retorted Gilmour.

Speaking of accomplishment Mr. Brooks said that the amount of money necessary to make the business a success had been obtained. (How much? This may be the same old over confidence).

John L. Mercer Fined for Fraud

For fraud in the disposal of oil stock, John L. Mercer was fined \$1,000 by Judge Crawford in the Edmonton Criminal Court on Thursday, April 28th, and a penal sentence of two years was imposed though it was suspended for two years on his bond of \$1,000 for good behavior. This is the same man who instituted action against "Saturday Night" a few months ago because of references to himself in an article entitled "How Albertans are Being Bilked," and with special reference to Albert Refineries, Ltd., and Alberta Refineries Distributors Ltd., of which he was President.

Defence Counsel asked one month in which to pay the fine, but, as the Crown objected, His Honor allowed ten days upon bonds of \$2,000 being advanced by Robert Macdonald and Charles Bremner, directors of the company, that Mercer pay or give himself up to the police.

Morris Rothschild, the other convicted conspirator, was placed on suspended sentence for six months under his own bond of \$500.

Secondly, an automotive engineer of outstanding ability had been secured and engineering forces have been doubled in the past thirty days and will be further augmented. This would be paid for out of the American company.

He stated nothing had been given to the American company and nothing would be, and added that there is no cause to be alarmed. The American company would be of great value to the Canadian. The blue prints and designs of the Canadian company could enable the American company to go into production in 90 days. They are to be used for the benefit of the Canadian company. (Ed.—In what way will it benefit the Canadian company? Does it hold stock in the American? What does the Canadian company get for the immense expense of developing these blue prints and designs?)

Expenses of engineering and new models including a small car and a tractor are to be paid for by the American company. He presented the arrangement as a good deal for the Canadian company.

The president called upon A. T. Wilkinson to read the answer to the charge of SATURDAY NIGHT, in which connection he said that the company had paid an ex-employee \$15,000 for his loyalty, but he afterwards turned around and said what bad people they were.

A Voice: "He saw the light."

Mr. Wilkinson read the statement which accused the papers of destroying Canadian industries. About 1,000 shareholders had failed with their holdings as to the high commission referred to by the critics. He said that this company had raised \$2,500,000 or \$6,370,000, or about 25 per cent. (Ed. This is not clear.) The Brooks Company had purchased common stock at 2 1/2 and had sold it in units of 10 yesterday and 10 common at \$135. The company at the time we did \$3,000, he said, and they applied to a local bank for a loan of \$50,000 offering as security bonds guaranteed by the city of Stratford.

The loan, he said, was refused. The result was that Brooks Securities, Limited, loaned Brooks Steam Motors \$75,000, enabling it to go on with its program. (Ed. Did it charge interest on this loan? What was the practice with respect to turning over money received by Brooks Securities, Ltd., for the sale of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., stock? Was it always done at once or at will of President when he considered the need had arisen? If the latter, did they pay interest to Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., for money held?)

In regard to the \$50,000 deposited in the People's Bank, Buffalo, alleged to be under the personal control of Mr. Brooks, the statement said that American funds were purchased practically at par and deposited in the People's Bank at 4 per cent, to be used for the purchase of parts, particularly car bodies. It had nothing to do with the Buffalo company and was under the controller's check.

As to the allegations that cars that cost \$2,500 had been sold to the Steam Motor Taxi Company (for half that price) it was stated that they were used cars from first production.

Mr. Brooks, it was said, was not interested in the cab company except that he had personally financed it to the extent of \$12,000.

Toronto administrations charged head office expenses last year \$10,000 odd.

Engineering cost for the next four years will offset the costs of the past four, and new improvements will operate to the benefit of the Canadian company. (Ed. How?) The patents were removed to Toronto for convenience to legal purposes. No stock has been sold by the American company. (Ed. Where then is the money to finance the huge engineering costs he foresees for the next four years? Can he sell the stock?)

Mr. Brooks then made a slashing attack on former manager, W. A. Dover, whom he charged with gross irregularities and flagrant dishonesty to the company.

He denied the charge by Mr. Dover that his plans for the factory were being interfered with. Dover had undertaken to develop a small car contrary to instructions. He had been emphatically told to discontinue his efforts in that respect, the efforts of the plant being directed to finishing one job first.

The report of N. L. Martin on the financial condition of the company was then read.

The financial statement showed total current liabilities of \$42,798.02, and current assets of \$1,097,570.23; fixed assets \$293,610.39 and deferred assets \$1,320,095.54.

"Do the shareholders realize that this company cannot legally pay dividends until it has earned at least a million and a quarter dollars," asked Mr. Wegenast.

What's that got to do with it?" asked a voice.

"It means that before you get any dividends you will have to go to the Secretary of State and get your capital written down."

(Continued on Page 26)



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA

Above are three of the members of the Canadian Delegation which has gone to Geneva to attend the International Economic Conference in May. They are (left to right): Dr. W. A. Wilson, Agricultural Representative of the Dominion in London, and Mr. Joseph Daoust, of Montreal. The other two members of the delegation are Mr. W. A. Shortt, of Ottawa, and Mr. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa. The main object of the conference, which will be attended by representatives of the countries which are partners in the League of Nations, will be to consider the ways and means of removing obstacles to an economic peace.



Thirty-first Lesson. (Taken from Daniel Defoe: Life of Roxana, p. 292). "As (Sir Robert) came often to see me, so he always entertained me with this scheme of frugality; and, at one time, he brought another paper wherein he showed me, much to the same purpose as the former, to what degree I should increase my estate, if I would come into his method of contracting my expenses, and by this scheme of his, it appeared that, laying up a thousand pounds a year, and every year adding the interest to it I should in twelve years' time have in bank one-and-twenty thousand and fifty-eight pounds, after which I might lay up two thousand pounds a year."

Daniel Defoe: Life of Roxana, p. 293. "However, I considered his scheme very well, though I said no more to him at the time, and I resolved, though I would make a very good figure, I say I resolved to abate a little of my expense, and draw in, live closer, and save something, if not as much as he proposed to me."

(This and some other selections from Defoe's "Life of Roxana," which will appear soon, have been sent to SATURDAY NIGHT by Mr. Alfred Holmes, Toronto, Ontario, to whom thanks are due.)

Caution Required

The investment situation is sufficiently confusing at the present moment to justify the average investor's seeking the advice of a reliable Investment House, before making a commitment. We invite consultation by letter or by call at our offices.

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GOLD & DROSS

IDAHO'S EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE INVESTOR

M. G. Petrolia, Ont. This telegram to you of George Graham Rice, saying that Belcher Extension, selling at 52, Idaho copper 24s, were due for a terrific rise, telling you "to wire your buying order to the Wall Street Iconoclast at the market," and telling you "to act quickly as you never had an opportunity like this before," is just the type of stuff with which he has been deceiving the public for more than a decade.

I may add that it is waste time watching quotations on the Boston curb exchange. There is too much slick work going on there, and too many fellows operating, whose only concern is your money.

George Graham Rice's wire to you is probably only one of thousands, urging further speculation in Idaho Copper Corporation stock. Read here what the twenty-eighth annual report of the Mining Industry of Idaho has to say on this and some other points:

THE REPORT

"One of the dominating ideas of this administration has been that it is the local and moral duty of the Inspector of Mines to encourage and promote the development of Idaho's mineral resources, and that this can best be done by protecting the public against false promotions and dishonest promoters. If the investing public can be impressed with the fact that Idaho is using every precaution and is particularly vigilant in preventing shady promotions, and that through this attitude fair treatment can be expected, then the prospector, the miner, the legitimate promoter, and the State will benefit by this faith. If, on the other hand, the public is excited and deceived into buying stock of fraudulent promotions, which almost invariably result in total loss, then the cause of honest mineral development is injured, and not only does the State suffer, but every legitimate miner and operator as well.

"The policy of encouraging the development of Idaho's mineral resources and the right of this department to permanently protect the reputation and honor of the State for fairness in mining development were attacked by the Idaho Copper Corporation. On May 19, 1925, this company filed in the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Idaho, Southern Division, a suit against the Inspector of Mines for \$100,000, alleging the publication of false, malicious and defamatory statements. The suit was against the Inspector as an individual, for attacking the company's promotion methods in his official capacity. It questioned the right of this department to ward the investing public against misrepresentations and unjustifiable inducements for stock-purchasing purposes.

"After the suit was filed the company availed itself of all dilatory proceedings to prevent the suit coming to trial, but the Inspector assumed the initiative and was successful in having the case set for trial on May 6, 1926. On May 5, 1926, the company dismissed this suit and simultaneously filed a new one for \$500,000 which was similar in all particulars to the first, except that one new alleged libelous statement was added. Objection to a dismissal of the first suit was filed, and a strenuous effort made to have the issues heard at that time, but the objection was overruled.

"After the second suit was filed, the initiative was again assumed by this department, and the case was finally set for hearing on October 12, 1926. The Inspector cast aside his defenses of privilege and mitigation of damages in order to squarely present the case to an Idaho jury on the sole issue of the truth of his statements. So the only question involved was the truth of the statements, some of which were:

"What difference does it make where the property is located, if the promotion is a swindle?"

The following letter was sent to the Boston Curb Exchange:

"That you may know our position, and why we have requested that the stock of the Idaho Copper Corporation be removed from listing and trading on your exchange, we will state that this department is endeavoring to be particularly vigilant concerning all mining promotions, because experience has proven that when misleading and extravagant statements have been made in the sale of mining stocks and when the purchasers of these stocks discover that they were misled, they never place the blame where it rightfully belongs, that is, upon the promoters and brokers, but they place the blame upon the State in which the mine is located. As the circulars recommending the purchase of Idaho Copper Corporation stock have come to the attention of this department (but not officially), some of which are represented to be the president's report, are grossly misleading and greatly divergent from the facts, we feel it to be our duty to warn the public; but before issuing this warning we deemed it advisable to inform your exchange; hence our reason for wiring you on March 21, in part as follows:

"This department requests that in behalf of the investing public and the honor of your exchange that this stock be removed from listing and trading until such time as this company complies with all necessary laws and until statements relative to the mine are confined to the facts."

"This department is maintaining that any corporation holding mining property in Idaho must comply with this law (Section 5225-A, Chapter 121, 1925 Session Laws), regardless of the residence of the one distributing the advertising. It is our opinion that if mining companies, promoters, or brokers are continuing their statements to the facts, such companies, promoters or brokers will be glad to comply with this and all other laws; and when compliance is refused, it is but natural for this department to assume that the promotion will not bear inspection and that the public should be warned.

"The statements and recommendations concerning the stock and the mine of the Idaho Copper Corporation are an unscrupulous misleading and extravagant that they are discreditable to the good name of the State. Idaho requests that your exchange be being used as a medium of listing the stock upon the public, and we trust that in behalf of the honor of the Boston Curb Exchange that you will accede to our request."

The jury promptly returned a verdict for the Inspector. The company then sought a new trial, which Judge Frank S. Dietrich denied and upheld the decision of the jury.

In commenting upon the plaintiff's appeal to the jury for consideration, Judge Dietrich said:

"... Upon this, the real issue, upon which plaintiff this morning asked for an unequivocal finding, the jury decided squarely against it. They were convinced that the defendant's charges were true and that plaintiff had been engaged in a swindle."

The Boston Better Business Bureau gives well-observed praise to the Chicago Tribune for running a series of copyrighted articles which have included information and warnings on many of the promotional methods used in selling various securities listed on the Boston Curb Exchange.

One story was devoted to George Graham Rice and his tipster sheet, "The Wall Street Iconoclast," used in promoting the sale of the stock of Idaho Copper Corporation. The next story concerned "The Financialistic Debater," a tipster sheet highly recommending and promoting the sale of the stock of the Butte Copper Consolidated Mines Co. The third article concerns "The Financial Criticism," a tipster sheet promoting the sale of the stock of Ardsley Butte Mines Corporation. The fourth article involves "The Wall Street Observer," a daily tipster sheet promoting the sale of the stock of Cheyenne Oil Co. The fifth article concerns "Market Wisdom," published by Gilbert Palmer & Co., of Boston, also promoting the sale of the stock of Cheyenne Oil Co.

All of the above stocks are listed on the Boston Curb Exchange, and all of the tipster sheets with the exception of the "Wall Street Iconoclast" and the "Wall Street

Observer" are issued and mailed from Boston. SATURDAY NIGHT has repeatedly warned the Canadian public against all the sheets named.

PREMIER GOLD MINING COMPANY'S 1926 PRODUCTION

R. T. W., Hamilton, Ont. The gross sales of Premier Gold Mining Company, Ltd., for the year ending December 31st, 1926, were \$3,782,032, as compared with \$3,267,214 in 1925. The total income, after deduction of operating expenses, was \$2,204,681 in 1926 as compared with \$2,006,682 in 1925. From this amount in 1926 there was a deduction of \$193,964 for depreciation, \$1,020,573 for depletion, and \$193,017 for federal taxes, leaving net income of \$797,127, as compared with \$518,826 in 1925, but the deductions in 1925 for depreciation and depletion were less than in 1926 though the Federal taxes were much larger. The Federal taxes in 1925 were shown as \$406,848, and in 1926 at \$193,017. After paying dividends of \$1,000,937 there is a deficit for the year of \$803,810, as compared with a deficit in 1925 after the payment of the same dividend of \$1,081,349.

The Premier Gold Mining Company is paying 8c quarterly or 32c per annum on its shares, and the stock at current market levels thus yields a handsome return. You will notice, however, that on the capital stock of \$5,000,000 the actual net income shown represents earnings per share of 16c for 1926 and 10c for 1925. This has been the case for some years past. It simply means that more than half of the dividends paid must be regarded as return of capital. The company's assets may be regarded at the end of 1926 as \$893,810 less than at the beginning because of this return of capital.

Charging off depreciation in this way the lands, buildings, equipment, etc., of the company, less depreciations, are shown at \$4,183,462 as compared with \$3,184,000 in 1925. The current assets of the company are in a good position, the total being \$1,685,065 as compared with \$1,782,561 in 1925. Total current liabilities stand at \$767,105 in 1926, an improvement over 1925 on the total current liabilities of \$855,700.

The net working capital is therefore now \$1,117,900, nearly \$200,000 more than in 1925. The book value of the stock shows an equity of \$1.09 per share.

This is an excellent report. You asked for an estimate as to the life of the mine. I cannot give you an estimate. There is doubt as to how long the mine will last. There is hope, however, in the announcement that the company will likely carry on an intensive development program in the Marmot River Section on claims surrounding the Porter-Idaho.

The speculative value of Premier would be enhanced if they made important discoveries there. The amalgamation of Premier, B. C. Silver and Selakwe properties might also have a good effect on the operating ratio of all and on the development program and the exploration program.

INSURING A BOND

B. B., London Ont.—Your argument is ingenious. You feel that if a Company like the Globe Indemnity Company will insure such Mortgage Bonds as those issued, for example, by the Adair Realty and Trust Company, you do not need to insure because the Globe Indemnity Company would not even be willing to insure Bonds of such a Mortgage Issue unless the Bond Issue was properly safeguarded by tangible assets and by earnings. You feel that you would be backing the judgment of the Globe Indemnity Company and still be avoiding the payment of the insurance premium.

I do not think that your reasoning is entirely sound. The Globe Indemnity Company expects a certain risk in its insurance business, as does every other insurance company, but believes the percentage will be so small that the premiums paid on a great variety of risks will more than make up for any losses there may be. It does not do for you, if you decide to dispense with the insurance feature, not to pay a great deal of attention to the qualities that must belong to a good Mortgage Bond. The fact that the Adair Realty and Trust Company of Atlanta, Georgia, is a reputable Company is an aid to confidence, but one cannot take any Bond issue of this Company and be absolutely sure of it. A year ago out of a total of twenty-one mortgage issues, ten were on Hotels, Apartments, and so on in Florida, five in Georgia, two in North Carolina and one each in Texas, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama. These are not the wealthiest and most stable communities in the United States and on account of the collapse of the Florida boom and the depressed conditions for part of last year of the South Eastern States, the possibility no matter how remote of Bondholders having to take over properties, cannot be entirely eliminated.

Then we come to the Insurance feature. If you decide to purchase these bonds and insure them, the value of the insurance would depend altogether on the exact policy written. That would have to be carefully read to see exactly what the insurance company engaged to do. I am informed by the Adair Realty and Trust Company that the Globe Indemnity Company's Mortgage guarantee on Adair Bonds is in the form of an insurance policy issued for the full life of the bond for a premium of one half of one per cent, payable annually. The insurance, they tell me, cannot be cancelled by the Globe Indemnity Company, but may be discontinued at any time by the owner of the Bonds either by request or by failure to pay the premium. The policy is issued directly to the owner of the bond and yearly premiums are collected from the office of the Adair Realty and Trust Company.

CARBON ALLOY STEEL CO.

Editor Gold and Dross.—

Being financially interested in the Carbon and Alloy Steel Co., Limited, of Welland, may I ask you to give me any information as to the status and possibilities of this company. After 6 years of patient waiting for results I am called upon to invest more money, and am told this is "vital to our organization". Is this a genuine concern and is it functioning? Is it worth the stock I already hold or worth making further investment?

D. A., Niagara Falls, Ont.
The status of Carbon and Alloy Steel Co., Limited, of Welland, is low. If I were in your place, I would rather take my present loss and not send any more money to be thrown into the same hole where I lost the first.

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KLING-DEL REFINERIES STOCK VERY SPECULATIVE

Editor Gold and Dross.

Could you please advise me on an investment in
Kling-Del Refineries, Wainwright, Alta.? Myself and
some of my friends here were thinking of taking some
of the shares.

J. E. B., Coronation, Alta.

We would not advise a speculation in stock of the Kling-Del Refineries, Wainwright, Alta. The Company's stock salesmen are in many cases making statements regarding possible profits which it will be impossible for the Company to make good. Even under the best and most experienced auspices it would find great difficulty in making good.

HAYES WHEELS AND FORGINGS LTD. BONDS AND PREFERRED STOCK

E. J. Welland, Ont. Both the first mortgage 15-year 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, and the 7 per cent. Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock, of Hayes Wheels and Forgings, Limited, look attractive in view of the satisfactory record of expansion of the constituent companies' earnings and sales for a number of years past. The company is a consolidation of the Hayes Wheel Company of Canada, Limited, and the Canadian Hardwood Company, Limited, and is in the business of manufacturing automobile wheels, hubs, rims and other automobile supplies, together with carriage and wagon wheels, poles, shafts, and other miscellaneous goods. It supplies a number of the leading motor car manufacturers in Canada, and also has a considerable export trade with Great Britain and other European countries, as well as with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and South America.

Sales over the past ten years show a most satisfactory record of expansion, increasing from \$987,120 in 1917 to \$3,824,703 in 1926, or over 287 per cent. Net earnings, after providing for depreciation and income taxes, but before deducting interest on bonds, all of which are to be retired out of the proceeds of present financing, amounted to \$117,088 in 1924, \$250,585 in 1925, and \$315,677 in 1926.

The net earnings available for bond interest average for the three years, \$227,783, or 6.32 times bond interest, while for the year 1926 they were \$315,677, or 8.76 times interest requirements on the bonds now to be outstanding.

Net earnings available for dividends on the preferred stock, after providing for all charges, including depreciation, income taxes, and annual interest amounting to \$35,000 on the present issue of bonds, averaged for the three years above mentioned \$191,783, which is at the rate of \$29.51 per share on the preferred stock to be outstanding.

For the year 1926 net earnings available for dividends on the preferred stock were \$279,677, which is at the rate of \$43.02 per share. The balance available for the common stock for the year 1926 was \$4.68 per share, on the 50,000 shares of no par value stock outstanding.

Net tangible assets, as at January 1st, 1927, were \$2,536,834, equivalent to \$4.228 for each \$1,000 bond of the present issue. On the same date net tangible assets available for the preferred stock were \$1,936,835, equivalent to \$2.98 per share of preferred stock. Current assets are certified at \$1,251,192, and current liabilities at \$382,159, giving a working capital ratio of over 3.27 to 1.

While many authorities believe that the use of automobiles in the United States has about reached the saturation point, and cannot show the rate of growth in the future that it has in the past, this can hardly be said of Canada, and still less so of Great Britain and the other countries to which this company exports its products. The company states that changes made in the tariff in 1926, whereby automobile manufacturers get the benefit of a drawback of 25 per cent. of the duty on parts they import, provided 50 per cent. of the cost of producing the finished car is incurred in Canada, are proving valuable to it. The tariff preferences given to cars, of which a substantial proportion of the cost is represented by empire materials and workmanship, also operates to the advantage of the company. The value of automobile parts exported from Canada increased from \$1,151,453 in 1922, to \$7,121,747 in 1926. In our opinion, the possibilities for further advancement are encouraging.

We consider that, on the showing made by the constituent companies, these 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of Hayes Wheels and Forgings, Limited, have satisfactory investment value, and that the preferred shares are attractive in the light of a business man's investment.

WESCAN COLLIERIES LTD., AND ALBERTA COAL

G. A. G., Toronto, Ont. As we said two weeks ago, WesCana Collieries, Ltd., is a promotion intended to connect up practically undeveloped coal lands in Alberta with surplus money now in the hands of Ontario coal dealers. I have unintentionally, however, done the promoters a wrong in asserting that their plan was to bring "good steam coal" to Ontario whenever a low enough freight rate could be obtained. Mr. W. G. Watson, promoter of the Company, writes me that no shipments of steam coal have ever been made to Ontario from Alberta, and that the coal shipped to date has been either lignite or free-burning sub-bituminous, these being distinctly domestic coals. "In this connection," he says, "we might state that it is this superior quality free-burning sub-bituminous (domestic) coal that the WesCana Collieries intend to ship to Ontario as soon as the \$7 freight rate becomes established—this is the only grade of Alberta domestic coal that will successfully replace the present U. S. anthracite importations into Central Canada, approximating 4,500,000 tons annually—it is this quality of Alberta domestic coal that has practically eliminated the U. S. Anthracite importations into Manitoba."

Later Mr. Watson says, "The WesCana Collieries are not immediately concerned in the steam coal market of Ontario under the existing freight rates and conditions." He states it to be the Company's intention to commence mining operations on their steam coal properties to look after the "immediate market now available in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for an output of 2,000 tons per day of steam coal such as we possess, and at a price that will enable the Company paying all interest and capital charges on its \$400,000 bond issue, and also interest by way of dividends on its entire capitalization far in excess of current interest rates—and this without any dependence on revision of freight rates or any other contingencies."

Later on still, Mr. Watson says, the Company will develop its "superior domestic coal properties for which there is also a market now available in Western Canada for 1,000 tons per day without dependence on the Ontario or Pacific Coast markets."

Mr. Watson also makes a number of estimates to show the probable output and profits of the Company. In view of the difficulties which many Western Coal companies have experienced because of the inadequacy of the Western market, we prefer to leave that matter to actual operation to prove. We have no reason to doubt but that the coal may be as good and as accessible as claimed by Mr. Watson, but while the whole thing is in the stage of "estimated profits", we can hardly go as far as Mr. Watson to call this "as it now stands, an investment proposition on which substantial profit earnings can be reasonably expected soon after commencement of mining operations, apart from the steadily advancing value of the properties." The stock seems to be at this stage rather in the nature of a speculation whose outcome can best be gauged by men in the business, familiar with market conditions in Western Canada and British Columbia where the first market will be sought. If the Company makes the success spoken of by Mr. Watson with the steam coal proposition, then I am sure he will find a much readier hearing in Ontario for further financing to develop the domestic coal properties. Ontario coal dealers would also be much readier to sign up as agents when the \$7 freight rate becomes an actuality instead of a political promise. Ontario will be ready to take Alberta coal whenever it can get as good coal for domestic purposes as cheaply as it can from American sources.

Fifty thousand dollars have been spent on the properties of the Company to date, as stated, but it is the marketing experience which the intending speculator is most interested in. Obviously, there the proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

GOLD MINING IN ROUYN

A. P. T., Ottawa, Ont. Although the first rush of consequence into the Rouyn district was encouraged by the possibilities of finding gold, yet it is of interest to note that gold mining has never prospered in that district. There are various interesting prospects, but the results have not been important.

While this is true, the bald statement should not be interpreted as a hopeless situation for the gold miner. Indeed, it would be more surprising than otherwise were mining activity to continue indefinitely in that district without ultimately disclosing payable gold deposits.

The present assurance of prosperity in the Rouyn area is based upon deposits of chalcopryite, as well as a certain amount of zinc, and with gold apparent in interesting quantity. The deposits of chalcopryite on Noranda, for instance, contain sufficient gold to cover upwards of 50 per cent. of the total costs per ton for handling the ore. This makes an extremely valuable by-product.

In regard to the situation in North Western Quebec, Dr. W. F. James of the Geological Survey has presented a statement. The statement has been authorized by the Canada Department of Mines. In regard to the field in general, Dr. James says in part:

"Interest throughout the Rouyn camp is now centred on the discovery of heavy sulphide ores, and gold bearing quartz veins have become a secondary consideration."

Referring to some of the gold-quartz deposits in the easterly part of the district, Dr. James points out: "On some of these properties high grade gold ore is known to be present, but large tonnages are yet to be shown."

Therefore, while it is true that gold mining in North Western Quebec has so far failed to produce any important results, and that the prosperity of the district is based upon copper, yet the very fact that small gold-bearing veins have been found is sufficient to encourage prospectors and miners to hunt for gold as well as other metals. One particularly interesting deposit of gold-quartz might be pointed out. It lies on the M. J. O'Brien property in the township of Cadillac. About four tons have been carefully "picked" from a much larger tonnage taken from an open cut, and I am officially informed the four tons carry about \$4,500 to the ton. While this is very interesting, yet the making of gold mines rests upon larger tonnage, rather than from veins which are measured in inches. Hopes are entertained that this discovery, or others more or less like it in the Rouyn district, may lead some lucky mine hunters to other deposits of reasonable size and of greater importance.

ROUYN BOISCHATEL

H. J. L., Winnipeg, Man. Rouyn Boischatel is not a gold mine; it is a group of mining claims on which the promoters appear to believe they will be able to find chalcopryite, or possibly a combination of chalcopryite, zinc or gold. The claims have an interesting location and they warrant exploration as a means of learning whether they are worth developing, or not. A diamond drill has been in operation for some time. W. H. Thorburn & Company seem to have fathered the promotion. Out of a number of mining prospects in which this concern has

(Continued on Page 26)

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Price—\$27.50 per share

MATTHEWS & COMPANY

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ESTABLISHED 1877

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

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KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD MINE

Upon request we will be pleased to communicate interesting information regarding the latest developments at this mine.

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Established 1886

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Since Before Confederation

As one of the oldest established financial institutions of Canada we offer our services, based upon experience gained during more than half a century, for the purchase and sale of

Stocks

Grain

Bonds

Cotton

Mining Shares

Provisions

We devote considerable effort to the securing of reliable information, which is available on request, and our direct wire connections enable us to offer a fast and efficient service on all exchanges.

Board Room Facilities.

PELLATT & PELLATT

LIMITED

Business Founded 1866

PELLATT BLDG.

244 Bay Street

TORONTO

ELGIN 4383.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co.

Limited

Are pleased to
announce that

Mr. C. S. Pettit

Member of the Toronto Stock
Exchange, has been elected
a Director of the Company.

Mr. Pettit will represent
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.
Limited on the Toronto Stock
Exchange.

W. A. MACKENZIE
President

47 Yonge St., Toronto
Phone Elgin 7241

A PURELY CANADIAN
NON-TARIFF COMPANY



**Federal Fire
Insurance Company
of Canada**

Head Office: FEDERAL BUILDING
Cor. Richmond St. W. and Sheppard St.
TORONTO

W. S. Morden, K.C., President.
Vice-Pres., Chas. T. Ford & Executor Co.
S. G. Tward, 1st Vice-President.
President Ontario Equitable Life and Accident
Insurance Co.
T. S. Kerr, 2nd Vice-President.
Vice-President: Harvest Co., Ltd.
Harold W. Magee, Manager.
George A. Gordon, Secretary.
Alan Coatsworth, Treasurer.
Wilfrid I. Madge, Inspector.

Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited
DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

**THE CANADA NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

**TOTAL ASSETS
\$2,792,662.00**

A CANADIAN COMPANY IN-
VESTING ITS FUNDS IN
CANADA.

Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

**THE
IMPERIAL
GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT
UNDERWRITERS**

Guarantee, Accident, Automobile,
Burglary, Sickness, Plate Glass, Fire

HEAD OFFICE
22 Wellington St. E., TORONTO

**The Pilot
Automobile & Accident
Insurance Company, Ltd.**

Head Office—Waterloo, Ont.

Specializing in
Automobile
Insurance

Applications for
Agencies
Invited

D. MCINTOSH, Managing Director.

ALFRED WRIGHT, President.



**MERCHANTS
FIRE
INSURANCE CO.**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

**Policyholders'
Dividends**

The five year dividend results to
policyholders in this company have
been most gratifying and compare
favorably with those of any other
company.

**The Western Empire Life
Assurance Co.**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIRTS
CUSTOM-MADE

By
JOHN BUDD

333 BAY STREET, TORONTO
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
AGENTS FROM CHARTER TO LEASE

KIPPEN & COMPANY
Investment Securities

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL

Your Enquiries Given
Careful Attention.



**LONDON
AND
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED**

Security \$59,000,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Life Insurance Easiest and Quickest Way to Create an Estate

JOHN N. BLAIR deals with the
value of life insurance as an estate
in the company paper of the Security
Mutual Life, as follows:

1. Quickest to Secure.—Because
the first premium assures it. Life
insurance is the only way to im-
mediately create an estate.

2. Easiest to Buy.—Because you
pay for it in instalments—simply de-
posit the annual premium.

3. Safest to Buy.—Because it is
guaranteed by one of the safest
financial institutions in the world—
An Old Line Legal Reserve Life In-
surance Company. The value of this
estate is beyond the influence of in-
dustrial depression or hard times and
can suffer no depreciation, because it
is not subject to the rise and fall of
markets.

4. Best to Buy.—Because, at death
it is always worth one hundred cents
on the dollar, and is the only part
of a man's estate that his death auto-
matically converts into immediate
cash.

5. Lowest in Cost.—Because the
annual premium is less than the in-
terest and but little more than the
taxes would be if the estate were city
property.

6. Inexpensive to Maintain.—Be-
cause it is free from excess charges—
not subject to taxes, repairs, im-
provements, or assessments.

7. Fire-Proof.—The whole town
might burn but your life insurance
would still be safe.

8. Fool-Proof.—As long as you pay
your premiums, no neglect will im-
pair it, because its provisions work
automatically.

9. Burglar-Proof.—If your policy
were stolen, your estate would not be
lost, because its true ownership is re-
corded at the company's head office.

10. No Executor or Administrator
is required when the policy is pay-
able to an individual as beneficiary.
You are your own executor, your
own administrator.

11. No Time Required for Ad-
ministration.—Because the face of the
policy is paid immediately upon re-
ceipt of due proof of death.

12. No Court Proceedings.—
Therefore no court costs.

13. No Lawyer to Consult or Pay.
—Therefore no legal red tape.

14. Incontestable After Two Years.
—Life insurance, when payable to an
individual as beneficiary, is a will
direct, which no lawyer can break nor
court set aside.

Federal Fire Figures for 1926

THE gross premium income, less re-
bates, of the Federal Fire Insur-
ance Co. of Canada, for the year ending
December 31, 1926, was \$202-
483.65, showing an increase of \$22-
816.14. Gross losses and adjusting
expenses were \$91,190.44. After de-
ducting premiums paid for reinsurance
and reinsurance recovered on
fire claims, the net income of the com-
pany was \$126,095.10, and the net fire
claims and adjusting expenses \$54-
682.05. The net income of the com-
pany showed a gain of \$12,482.99,
and net losses increased by \$4,476.35.
The net fire loss ratio (adjusting ex-
penses included) was 43.52 per cent.
in 1926, and the expense ratio 40.19
per cent.

The investments of the company in-
creased by \$16,084 in 1926, and bank
balances by \$10,000. The securities
consist of \$27,061.21 Dominion of
Canada bonds, \$12,791.30 Dominion
of Canada guaranteed, \$11,376.11
Province of Ontario, \$15,100.84 City
of Toronto, \$66,655.40 other Ontario
municipal bonds, and \$18,400 in first
mortgages, a gross total of \$151-
444.86. These figures are book value.
If investments were shown at market
value a gain of \$3,581.41 would be re-
corded. The average yield on invest-
ments is 5.34 per cent.

Assets at the end of 1926 totalled
\$302,358.92, while the liabilities ex-
cept capital were \$116,473.30, show-
ing a surplus as regards policy-
holders of \$85,885.62. The paid-up
capital was \$100,000, and showed an
impairment of \$14,114.38. At the
end of the previous year the impair-
ment was \$27,284.50, so that it was
reduced during 1926 by \$12,170.12,
which represents the improvement
effected by the company in its
financial position during the past
year.

The company has an organization
of about 400 producing agents outside
the City of Toronto, and the gross
amount at risk on the company's
books at the end of 1926 was \$24-

467,880.00. The following share-
holders were re-elected directors for
1927: W. S. Morden, K.C., Presi-
dent; S. C. Tweed, First Vice-Presi-
dent; T. S. Kerr, Second Vice-Presi-
dent; J. A. Carveth, Emerson T.
Coatsworth, Oliver Hezzelwood,
Arthur Allen, Harold W. Magee,
George A. Gordon and Alan Coats-
worth.

National Surety and New York Indemnity Resign from Surety Association of America

THE National Surety and New
York Indemnity Companies, New
York, resigned this week from the
Surety Association of America, as a
result of differences over rating
methods put in effect by some of the
Association member companies. The
resignation was made by William B.
Joyce, chairman of the boards of both
companies. "The National Surety and
the New York Indemnity in resign-
ing from the Surety Association wish
to make plain their reasons therefor,
which are: The unfair attitude of cer-
tain members who in various ways
seem determined to prevent the
natural and orderly development of
our business. Members belong to as-
sociations for protection and co-opera-
tion, not for destruction and inter-
ference. This company is responsi-
ble for increasing surety premiums
and coverages more than any other
factor or factors, and its reward has
been denation at the hands of those in
no way responsible for the new
coverages evolved. This has reached
such a pass that we believe remain-
ing in the Association spells retarda-
tion, while outside of the Association
means freedom to properly protect
our clients and ourselves."

200 Per Cent. Assessment on Policyholders of Taxicab Mutual

UNDER the provisions of Section
346 of the New York Insurance
Law, all members, policyholders and
assureds of the City Service Mutual
Casualty Corporation of New York
City have been notified that they are
liable to pay 200 per cent. of the
premiums written in their policies for
the purpose of paying the debts, li-
abilities and expenses of the corpora-
tion.

The City Service Mutual Casualty
was organized under the provisions of
Article 10-b of the New York Insur-
ance Law to transact a taxicab motor
vehicle insurance business on a
mutual basis, receiving its license on
August 31, 1924. The concern was
placed in the hands of Clarence C.
Fowler, special deputy Superintendent
of Insurance in charge of liquida-
tion proceedings on December 15,
1925, and since that time the busi-
ness of winding up the affairs of the
company has been progressing favor-
ably. In his initial report, dated De-
cember 13, 1926, Mr. Fowler shows
that the assets of the concern on De-
cember 15, 1925, amounted to \$204-
909.56, which included mortgages of
\$107,000 and \$97,909.56 cash in
banks. On November 15, 1926, the
concern had assets of \$195,910.72,
while assets irrecoverable on the
same date amounted to \$138,704.44.
According to the report total claims
allowed totalled \$221,394.02 and total
claims suspended were \$91,883.02,
giving a total of \$513,277.04. This
resulted in a 100 per cent. excess of
allowed and suspended claims over cash assets of
\$298,367.48.

Pilot Automobile and Insurance Co. Starts Writing

THE Pilot Automobile and Accident
Insurance Company, Limited,
with head offices in Waterloo, Ont-
ario, has been incorporated under the
Ontario Companies' Act, and has
secured its charter and license to
transact a general Casualty insurance
business.

That there is room for more Can-
adian companies is shown by the fact
that of 115 companies writing Casual-
ty Insurance in this country, only 17
are Canadian companies, and the pro-
moters are to be congratulated on
their effort to participate in a business
so largely controlled by outside cap-
ital. They are further to be con-
gratulated on the exceptionally low
cost at which the Company has been
brought to the point of doing busi-
ness.

The following are the directors of
the company:—

Hon. W. D. Euler, Senator Jas.
P. Rankin, W. E. Baetz, E. W.
Clement, M. S. Hallman, A. I. A., F.
A. S., W. J. Motz, Hon. Jas. Malcolm,

A. W. Augustine, N. Brown, E. C.
Gibb, D. McIntosh, A. W. Punter.
The officers are: President, Hon.
W. D. Euler, Vice President, E. W.
Clement, Managing Director, D. Mc-
Intosh, and Secretary, A. M. Ander-
son.

Mr. D. McIntosh, managing direc-
tor, is a well known and successful
insurance man, thoroughly experienc-
ed as an Automobile and Casualty
underwriter, and a keen student of
this phase of insurance. Before or-
ganizing the new Pilot Automobile
and Accident Insurance Company,
Mr. McIntosh was connected with
the Merchants Casualty Insurance
Company of Waterloo, as assistant
manager, and prior to that was for
many years with the Canadian head
office of the Eagle, Star and British
Dominions' Insurance Company,
Limited, of London, England.

A large agency force has been
secured and the new company is al-
ready writing business. The results
to date give every indication of a suc-
cessful future.

Sons of Zion Licensed in Canada

NOTICE has been given that
License No. 1521 was on April
25th issued to the Order Sons of
Zion, authorizing it to transact in
Canada the business of life insurance
to the extent authorized by its Act
of incorporation, constitution and
laws.

Mr. A. G. Solomon, Toronto, Ont.,
has been appointed Chief Agent in
Canada.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

J. H. Woodstock, Ont.: You evi-
dently refer to what is called the
Stone plan across the line. It is so
called after Edward C. Stone, United
States manager of the Employers'
Liability Assurance Corporation,
Limited, because it was first proposed
by him as a remedy for the automo-
bile accident situation instead of
compulsory automobile liability insur-
ance. It has been adopted in the
State of New Hampshire. It is de-
signed to reduce the number of
accidents and also facilitate the col-
lection of indemnity when the driver
of an automobile is at fault. Under
this plan any person injured in an
automobile accident is enabled to
bring an action or petition for dam-
ages or otherwise at once, upon
which the court will inquire into the
matter of the responsibility for the
accident. If the court finds the driver
or operator of the automobile free
from blame, the whole proceeding
ends there. If, on the other hand, the
court finds that the operator was to
blame, the court will enter an order
that the operator cannot continue to
operate any automobile or to use the
particular automobile concerned in
the accident unless and until he puts
up such security as the court orders,
up to \$5,000, the amount usually
given in a liability policy to pay any
judgment that later may be awarded.
If the driver has already a liability
policy with the usual \$5,000 or
\$10,000 limits, applicable to the ac-
cident in question, the court will accept
it as adequate security, and in that
case the driver may continue to
operate any car. Thus every operator
of an automobile, whether or not the
owner, shall either lose his license to
operate or be further prevented from
operating any automobile as a re-
sult of a quick preliminary hearing.
The court finds him to blame for any
automobile accident and if he fails to
put up security as the court may
consider proper to satisfy any judg-
ments later secured. If he already
carries liability insurance applicable
to the accident, this will be accepted
as adequate security by the court.
The advantage claimed for this plan
is that all legal compulsion to in-
ure is taken away. The operator may
either take out an automobile liabil-
ity policy or take extra care to avoid
at least serious accidents. If he is
already insured he has complied with
the requirements. The law will apply
to both residents and non-residents
and to accidents occurring on private
property as well as on the public
highways. Under such a plan it would
be theoretically possible for an op-
erator to have one uncompensable
accident. But it is expected that the
incentive to always be in the position
to operate an automobile or at least
use one's own car will be so strong
that the average person will be
certain to protect himself in some
way, either by using extra precaution

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$345,000,000

LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
over \$1,250,000,000

"PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"


**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

**Fine Profits
Full Security**

6%

The Great-West Life has paid
never less than 6% interest on
policy proceeds and dividends
left with the Company.



**Great-West
Life**

ASSURANCE LIFE CASUALTY

**The MONARCH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.

Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

**EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY**

**A Strong
Canadian
Company!**

FOR DATES WRITE
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO CANADA

The Independent Order of Foresters

Organized 1874

Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health
and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life,
and Juvenile Benefit Policies.

Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization \$90,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

**"Fortify for
Fire Fighting"**



THE FAMOUS
PYRENE
NON-FREEZING

KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

**PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED**
1197 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED

Established 1885

Managers of Ontario General Agents for the Following substantial
Non-Board Fire Companies.

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP., NEW YORK
Established 1910 Assets \$8,549,799.00

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Established 1840 Assets \$289,458.00

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK
Established 1850 Assets \$3,844,841.00

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK
Established 1851 Assets \$4,786,283.00

NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1910 Assets \$3,192,832.00

MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets \$4,438,750.00

BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO., SWITZERLAND
Established 1863

**AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF
ST. LOUIS**
Established 1911 Assets \$7,546,690.00

Correspondence or application for agencies invited from agents requiring
non-tariff facilities.

78-88 King Street East, Toronto.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Festival Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance.
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMERE, Managing Director.

Free from Confusing Phrases

Our policies, whether Accident, Automobile, Fire or Life, are free from confusing or equivocal phrases. Our genuine desire to give prompt and considerate settlement of all claims is a feature that makes us many friends.

We Write Fire, Life, Automobile and Accident Insurance.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-President and Man. Dir.
H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, St. John, Halifax, Regina, Saskatoon.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

A. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada: TORONTO
E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets \$3,751,733.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.



Payroll (Holdup) Insurance is a vital necessity to modern business.

FIDELITY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK, President
36 Toronto Street, Toronto

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: G. LARRATT SMITH. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Directors: A. E. DAWSON, J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.



to avoid accident or by voluntarily buying an automobile liability policy. Under such a plan finance companies will naturally insist upon liability coverage as well as fire and theft. While this plan takes care of the situation where certain persons responsible for automobile accidents involving injuries to others are financially irresponsible, it is only a palliative and not a remedy for the real fundamental underlying evil, which is that serious accidents occur because of the use of the automobile. Legislation should primarily be directed at reducing the number of such accidents and aim at preventing all accidents. It has been held by high legal authority that the operation of an automobile in public places is not a natural right but is subject to reasonable regulation for the benefit of the general public. Laws regulating the speed of automobiles, the qualifications of operators, requiring proper brakes, lights, and giving public authorities the right under proper circumstances to suspend or revoke licenses to operate or register automobiles are therefore in order. There should also be a rigid enforcement of these laws and regulations and a close co-operation between the courts and the licensing authorities with the object of keeping down the number of careless and reckless drivers. All good citizens should co-operate with the police to bring about a reduction in the number of automobile accidents.

C. L. Kirkland, Lake, Ont.: The Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Van Wert, Ohio, and the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago, Ill., are two American mutuals which operate in Canada through Canadian Motor Underwriters, Lumsden Bldg., Toronto, making a specialty of automobile insurance for Motor League members. As these two companies are regularly licensed in Canada and maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, they are safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted. Their Government deposits are as follows: Central Manufacturers, \$50,000; Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty, \$50,000.

R. H. Craven, Ont.: The Ancient Order of Foresters is regularly licensed as a fraternal society and operates on the legal reserve plan with reserves on the Om (1) 3-1/2 per cent. basis. In the life insurance or mortuary fund, a cash surrender value paid up insurance or extended term insurance is granted after three years' premiums are paid. All holders of participating policies share in the surplus, surplus being distributed on the completion of five-year periods from date of issue. The society has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$107,820. It issues a definite closed contract similar to that issued by the regular old-line life insurance companies. It is safe to insure with.

C. C. Kirkland, Lake, Ont.: National Guaranty Fire Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$50,000. It is safe to insure with. Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co., with head office in Toronto, operates under an Ontario charter and is regularly licensed for the various classes of insurance it transacts. It is safe to insure with.

N. M. Montreal, Que.: Over in England, where a person does not have to obtain a license in order to solicit insurance or in order to obtain a commission from an insurance company on business placed with it, there has been a discussion going on over the question whether insurance companies could not dispense with agents altogether. One participant takes the ground that it must be conceded that the insurers, that is the companies, are entitled to conduct their affairs in their own way, and that agents or brokers as a class have no right to demand remuneration or commission from them. While it is admitted that, before an application for insurance is finally deposited with the company, work must be done, the cost of which in theory is 15% of the premium, the usual commission, it is claimed that no student of insurance will disagree that the mere introduction of business is not worth anything like 15% of the premium. What the insurance business requires is an educated agency organization, so that whatever percentage of commission is paid, it is all earned. As a solution it is proposed that the agents be graded into

categories representative of their knowledge and ability. The divisions suggested are: Class I—Brokers and agents whose sole business is insurance, and who have certain examination or other qualifications; Class II—Lawyers, estate agents, accountants, and the like, and agents and brokers of a lesser knowledge than Class I; Class III—Others, including "town case" agents. The commissions to be graded as follows: Class I, 15%; Class II, 10 per cent.; Class III, 5 per cent. It is claimed that such a scheme would be of immense benefit to the business, and to the public, as the agents would have an incentive to acquire knowledge and apply that knowledge, and the companies would obtain full value for whatever rate of commission is paid.

J. L. St. John, N. B.: A recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the case of Phoenix Insurance Co. v. Frazell, (142 Mass. 513) lays down the rule that if an insurance agent fails to use due diligence in following the instructions of his company to cancel a policy, and a loss occurs for which the company is liable and which it would not be obliged to pay if the agent had used due diligence, he is liable in damages to the company. The question whether the agent used due diligence is a mixed question of law and fact, the determination of which depends upon the precise facts in each case. However, the failure of the agent to cancel when instructed to do so by the company does not affect the rights of the insured whose policy is in full force and effect until it expires or is cancelled in accordance with its terms either by the insured or by the company, or by mutual agreement.

J. L. London, Ont.: Whether a company is well-managed or not from an underwriting standpoint is not always apparent in the first few years of its existence, but after five or six years have elapsed the financial results tell the tale. A recent year by year of steady growth in volume of business, assets and net surplus is a sure sign of good underwriting. Volume of business at the expense of assets leads to failure if not checked, though volume of business at net expense of net surplus is not of itself bad underwriting, because at intervals of income are lost in volume from any cause, will undoubtedly affect surplus this year, or account for the increased reserves, called for by reason of the loss, volume of reserves or volume of business. For none the less, the company which shows a normal increase in volume of well-written business will show a corresponding normal increase in assets and also growth in surplus.

E. N. Montreal, Que.: Insurance protection for stock brokers and bond holders who handle large amounts of money and securities in the course of their daily business can now be secured under a rather comprehensive Fire Insurance Co. of Canada, with head office in Toronto and a branch in Montreal, issues a contract under the name of "The Bankers and Brokers' Fire Insurance Co." which insures against loss as follows: (a) Through theft, as defined by the Criminal Code of Canada, committed by any of the Employees, and whether committed directly or by collusion with others; (b) Through robbery, burglary, hold-up or theft while the property is within any of the insured's offices covered hereunder or upon the premises of the insured's bankers in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, or in any recognized place of safe deposit in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, or lodged or deposited in the Dominion of Canada or the United States for exchange, conversion, registration or transfer, not including, however, the transit risk; (c) Through Robbery, hold-up or theft by any person whatsoever while the property is in transit within twenty (20) miles of any of the offices covered hereunder and in custody of any of the insured's partners or any of its employees.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books.

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading "Insurance Inquiry," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

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Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.



Canada's Automobile Production

PRODUCTION of automobiles in Canada during March amounted to 22,623 cars of all grades, having a sales value i.o.b. plant of \$14,828,794. This output represented an increase of 18 per cent. over the February production of 18,655 units valued at \$10,797,199 and was slightly higher than the output of 22,374 units valued at \$14,133,229 in March of last year. Of the total production during March, 5,389 cars were produced for export and the balance, or 17,234 cars were intended for sale in Canada.

For the three months ending March the cumulative production totalled 56,654 cars valued at \$33,763,173. This marked a slight decline in quantity, but an advance in sales value over the output during the first quarter of 1926 when the production was reported as 56,691 cars valued at \$33,401,699.

Customs' records for March show that 4,397 cars valued at \$4,015,391 were imported into Canada during the month and that 9,106 cars valued at \$3,837,478 were exported during the same period. The apparent consumption of cars in Canada during March amounted to 21,631 cars as determined by adding the imports of 4,397 to the production of 17,234 made for sale in Canada. For the first quarter of the year the apparent consumption, thus computed, totalled 44,627 cars.

Interest Rates Show Downward Trend

"THE floods no doubt have done much damage to certain individuals, railroads and business concerns. However, no great commercial centre is involved; the operations of our major industries are undisturbed and these floods hardly amount to a national disaster," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' financial conditions in its current issue.

"In the money market, the outstanding event is the reduction of the English bank rate. Meanwhile, our interest rates are showing a downward trend, and brokers' loans are not over-expanded.

"Curiously enough, the high point lately reached by the stock market occurred right around the average date of the top of the spring rise—which date, computed from a long series of years, is the third week of April.

"Long term bonds remain in a strong position, and we see no reason at present for any general switching into short term bonds and notes."

Preferred Stock Issue of Big Montreal Chain Store Purveying Business

THE rather unique occurrence of a Toronto financial house underwriting a Montreal industrial issue is seen in the offering by the Toronto investment banking house of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, of an issue of \$500,000 Seven Per Cent. Preferred Stock of Stanford's, Limited, of Montreal, at \$100 and accrued dividend to yield 7 per cent. A bonus of 4 shares of Common Stock is given with every 10 shares of First Preferred. In view of the declining tendency of interest rates, these terms are considered especially attractive for such a well-secured issue.

Stanford's, Limited, conducts a high-class business in the city of Montreal as purveyors of food stuffs and provisions. Meats, poultry, fish, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, bread, cakes, pastries, salads and delicatessen products generally, are the principal commodities handled. The business was begun in 1905 in one small store by the late Joseph Stanford, and has been built up entirely out of earnings into a large and prosperous business of such select character that it is unique among its kind on this continent. The company numbers among its customers most of the wealthy families of Canada's metropolis, and is a large supplier of social, hunting and fishing clubs, large hotels and private railway cars, acting in the last-mentioned respect as purveyors to His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, and to the Vanderbilt and Belmont families of New York City.

Valuable properties appraised in excess of \$618,000 are owned outright or held under long-term leases in the heart of Montreal's retail district. Four large stores in all are operated, as well as bakery and kitchens.

Behind each share of first preferred stock are net tangible assets of \$143.38, and for the three and a half years ending Feb. 26th last net earnings available for first preferred dividends, after very liberal deprecia-

tion allowance, averaged annually over \$22 per share, or in excess of three times dividend requirements. Net earnings for the 6 months ending February 26th last were at a higher rate than for the corresponding period of a year ago.

There is no bonded indebtedness and an annual sinking fund of 10 per cent. of net earnings is provided for redemption of the first preferred stock.

Sales show a healthy trend, increasing from \$1,400,862 in 1924 to \$1,707,488 in 1926, and for the 6 months ending February 26th last, were \$910,131.

Greater Montreal has a population in excess of 1,000,000 people, and as it is increasing rapidly in both population and wealth, Stanford's, Limited, with its able management, is considered to have a bright future. The proceeds of the new financing will be used in the expansion of the business, to buy out the interests of the widow of the late Joseph Stanford, and to provide additional working capital.

Horace W. Johnston Promoted

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the appointment of Mr. Horace W. Johnston as manager of the Saskatoon Branch of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, succeeding Mr. F. G. Lewin, who retires from that position after sixteen years of faithful and efficient service. Mr. Johnston joined the Corporation at Toronto in 1903, being transferred to Winnipeg branch, 1913, where he served as accountant and later as secretary, acquiring a very thorough knowledge of the manifold problems of a Trust and Loan business.

Mr. Rod. V. Real, who has been accountant in the Saskatoon office for many years, has been promoted to the post of Secretary. The staff has also been increased and the Saskatoon branch is now equipped to handle in a satisfactory manner any business of a fiduciary character entrusted to it.

Decline in Earnings of Price Brothers

NET profits of Price Brothers and Company, Limited, amounted to \$4,063,211 for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1927, as against \$4,263,190 for the previous year. After deducting interest charges, reserve for depreciation and preferred dividends, this is equivalent to \$2.72 on the \$42,683,200 of common stock outstanding, which compares with \$3.14 in the preceding year, when interest and depreciation charges were lower, but an additional amount of \$482,369 was deducted to cover the cost of the Kenogami restoration following the landslide which occurred some two years ago.

The balance sheet shows financial position well maintained at practically the same level as last year. There was an increase in current assets from \$9,241,586 to \$9,376,561, but there was a corresponding increase in current liabilities from \$4,193,83 to \$4,326,845, leaving net working capital at \$5,049,716, as against \$5,048,503. Accounts receivable were lower at \$1,314,540, as against \$2,070,616, while inventories show an increase of nearly a million dollars at \$5,810,321. Bank loans were sharply reduced, being down \$1,638,000 at \$1,095,000, but other loans were more than correspondingly increased, being shown at \$2,000,000 as against \$229,000. The net change in current liabilities was an increase of \$133,000.

Elsewhere the balance sheet shows that property account has been increased nearly \$2,000,000 to \$63,651,667, and total assets have reached \$75,433,312, as against \$74,155,845 in the previous year. Bonded debt has been reduced by \$355,000 through the redemption and cancellation of this amount of bonds. Reserves and surplus reflect the appropriations and transfers made from profit and loss account.

In his report to the shareholders, the president, Mr. John H. Price, says, in part:

"The construction work in connection with the doubling of the capacity of the company's mill at Riverhead is proceeding satisfactorily.

"In the last two months of the fiscal period the earnings from the paper mills fell short of previous months, on account of the necessity of curtailment in output and it would appear that this condition of the market is likely to remain with us at least during the current year."



J. ROSS STEWART
Recently appointed Secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, is well known in this country. Before his removal to Hartford in 1923 his business life was spent in Canada. He entered the insurance business in 1904 on the staff of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and later became inspector for some English companies in western Ontario. In 1912 he became special agent of the Aetna and in 1923 was called to Hartford and elected assistant Secretary of the Company. He is in direct charge of the Aetna's underwriting in the Canadian field and the State of New York is also under his jurisdiction.

Investment Securities Tend Upwards

MANY powerful economic forces are working together to produce higher prices for investment securities, in the opinion of A. E. Ames & Co., in a recent letter to clients. Among the many influences affecting the money and credit situation in Canada and the United States, they consider some of the most effective in producing an abundance of funds and in making for lower rates to be the following:—

1. The present practice of buying in a "hand-to-mouth" way obviates the necessity of carrying or financing large inventories. A large volume of business is thus done with greatly reduced requirements for funds which must, therefore, find employment in other directions.

2. The great producing capacities of our present-day plants with their

efficient operation ensure prompt filling of orders and further make it unnecessary to maintain large inventories. This again reduces the necessity for financing.

3. Excellent transportation facilities of the present by rail, water and via motor have never before been equalled. This makes for quick delivery from the manufacturer through to the consumer and is another factor lessening the requirement for carrying large volumes of inventories, and the need for financing.

4. Declining commodity prices make it possible to handle the same physical volume of goods with less funds. There is ample evidence that this decline will be of considerable duration.

5. The receipt by the United States of large annual payments, in connection with debt settlements from many foreign countries.

6. New records are being made in respect to saving deposits in Canada and the United States. In Canada, savings deposits in chartered banks are \$1,389,609,107, the high record for all time, which compares with \$1,181,161,830 three years ago. This is a betterment of \$208,000,000 in a three-year period, or an average increase of \$68,000,000 per annum added to the country's surplus resources.

7. Large and growing volumes of production in all directions making for a great gross national income and the probability of a substantial proportion seeking profitable employment in investment.

8. The favorable balance of trade causing substantial payments to be directed to this continent and in particular to Canada which has an unusually high per capita foreign trade.

9. Declining money rates in other parts of the world. Owing to profound industrial disturbances in Germany after the first expansion period after the war, money rates rose to a maximum of 108% in 1923. In Poland, at the same time, rates reached 48%. Since then, German rates have been definitely moving to lower levels. In 1924, rates were 10%; in 1925, 9%; in 1926, 6.7%, and at present, 5%. In Poland, the rates in 1924 were 12%; in 1925, 10%—12%; in 1926, 9½%—12%; and in 1927, 9½%. In Holland, rates in 1924 were 4½%—5%; in 1925, 3½%—5%; in 1926, 3½%, and in 1927, 3%—2½%. In Denmark, rates have declined from 7% in 1924 to 5% at present. Probably, one of the most notable financial events of recent weeks in Europe was the reduction of the Bank

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Toronto City Manager Wanted

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offers a Liberal Salary and Commission Contract for a High-Grade Business Producer and Agency Organizer, who will be given an unusual opportunity to make good in a big way. Applications will be treated confidentially if desired.

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Brading's was a favourite in Upper Canada.

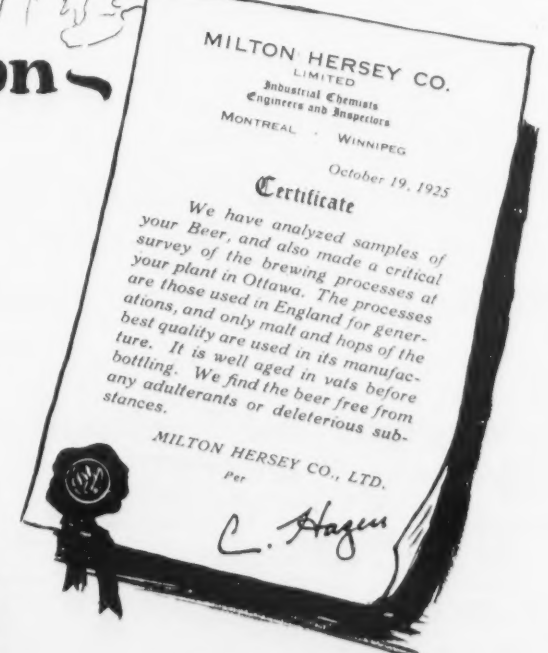
The Ale you get to-day has been stored in wood vats, and left to age in a natural manner, in the famous old cellars under the cliff.

That's how Brading's acquires the mellow flavour that ale made in any other way cannot have.

Brading's

Stag's Head Ale

Nothing but Malt and Hops



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in Ottawa
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Nothing to Equal It

ROGERS COKE
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Established High Class Nursery Business, with assured future, requires Five to Ten Thousand capital. Best of management. An excellent opportunity. Box E, Saturday Night.

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Mortgage Investments
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Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.



MR. C. P. TURNER

Who was recently appointed director of sales for Greay-Nash Motors, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Mr. Turner comes to Toronto with a long record of achievement in the Automobile industry, having formerly been district manager for the Nash Motors Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, for the Eastern United States and Canada. The distributors of Nash Motors have just opened to the public one of the most up-to-date and most efficiently designed and equipped automobile buildings on this continent.

deposits or payments if the purchaser does not live to complete the payments provided for in the contract.

"Third—Safety. Consistent saving to be effective must be followed by skillful investment, and the average person does not have the opportunity to study the problem of investments, while a life insurance company is in the business of making investments and guarantees the safety of principal and income."

Metropolitan Makes Large Vancouver Loan

AN ADDITIONAL investment in Canada has recently been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The company has closed a loan on bond and mortgage for \$1,400,000 to David Spencer, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., on his department store property in that city. Since the beginning of the present year, the Metropolitan has invested in Canada, capital to the extent of \$6,165,000.

Cost of Repairs in Highly Unionized Territory

SPEAKING before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, Frank L. Gardner, president of the National Association of Fire Insurance Agents, gave this example of the relative cost of labor under union and non-union auspices. He said: "During a severe storm lightning struck the chimneys of two houses, knocking out two or three bricks in each case, jarring loose a piece of ceiling, and loosening a clapboard on the outside. In the highly unionized territory seven men were required to make the repairs. A mason and one helper took one day to put up the scaffold and another to put the two or three bricks in place, a plasterer repaired the ceiling, a paperhanger repaired the paper on the side wall, a painter touched up after they were through, a tinsmith fixed the flashing around the chimney, and a carpenter nailed the clapboard in place. The work cost \$147. In the other case the country tinker and handy man put a ladder in the back of his Ford car, took the rest of the materials along and did the whole job to the satisfaction of the owner, gave us a bill for \$11—and everyone was happy."

National Life Manager Honored by Field Men

AT THE conclusion of a three-day conference of the Branch Managers of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada, a banquet at the King Edward Hotel was tendered them by the management on Saturday evening, April 23rd.

Addresses by the Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Hugh Blain and Albert S. Rogers, prominent directors of the National Life, featured the evening's entertainment. Mr. A. H. Beaton, President of the company, presided.

One of the most interesting events of the evening transpired when, on behalf of the branch managers of the company, Mr. W. B. Wollason, of St. Catharines, presented Mr. Frederick Sparling with an illuminated address of congratulation on his recent appointment as manager of the National Life.

Settling a Studio Fire Loss

THERE had been an outbreak of fire at the artist's studio, and the insurance man had called to estimate the damage.

"Now, with regard to the canvases," said the insurance man. "You say they cost about \$3.00 each?" "Yes," admitted the artist. "But," he pointed out, "I'd painted on most of them."

"Ah!" said the other thoughtfully. "Then suppose we say \$1.50 each?"

Additional Dominion Licenses

NOTICE has been given that the following license has been issued: The London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company of Canada.—Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia.—Hail Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Glen Falls Insurance Company.—Property Damage Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company.—Accident insurance, automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire, plate glass insurance and sickness insurance.

The American Insurance Company.—Insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The British Oak Insurance Company, Limited.—Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The London Life Insurance Company.—Accident insurance and sickness insurance, in addition to the class for which it is already licensed.

Electric Current Interruption Insurance

IN RESPONSE to an increasing demand, companies doing steam boiler and electric machinery lines have issued a new form of cover called "electric current interruption insurance," which is designed to supplant to some extent the use and occupancy indemnity, which is claimed to have fallen short of the requirements of the assured. In describing the new coverage, W. H. Boehm, vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty, says:

"Clothing manufacturers, cloak and suit manufacturers, dressmaking establishments, shirt manufacturers, manufacturers of hats, and owners of such other industries operated by electric motors and lighted by electric current, need and frequently have requested protection against loss sustained when there is a shutdown of their plant due to an interruption of electric current caused by an accidental breakdown in the power house of the public service corporation that supplies the current. Such an industry has a considerable number of employees. Their enforced idleness even for a short period results in serious payroll loss. Then, too, inability to produce the goods manufactured causes a loss of profits, a loss of customers, and a loss of overhead expense, that altogether amounts to a greater burden than the manufacturer can well bear. Moreover, the operation of the plant may be suspended due to the failure of the lighting system."

The new form is designed to cover all hazards incident to electrical machinery operation during the "operating hours," and the period of "deprivation" or breakdown hours, the policy to be issued for any term not exceeding twelve months. The indemnity specified is any amount per hour that may be required by the assured to cover his probable loss, for any number of hours of electric current interruption in excess of the first 15 minutes, the first 15 minutes being excluded on the theory that any loss sustained in so short a time would not warrant insurance coverage.

By multiplying the total amount of insurance by the rate in the boiler manual, the rate for the new coverage is arrived at, provision being made that the rate per cent. decreases as the amount of insurance advances until the period of indemnity reaches nine weeks, after which the rate remains constant at 3.3 per cent. of the amount of insurance. The rate of commission is the same as that allowed on the boiler, engine and fly-wheel lines.

DAIRY production in Saskatchewan last year showed an increase of 686,532 pounds over 1925, the highest amount ever recorded in that province. The total creamery butter made recorded for the year is 16,632,765 pounds. This output had a value at the factory of \$5,488,812.45, or an average of 33 cents per pound. The total value of dairy products for the province was \$20,738,812.45.

A GEOLOGICAL map that will be greatly welcomed by the prospectors is one just published by the Nottaway sheet. It shows on a scale of eight miles to one inch that part of Quebec extending from the Quebec-Ontario boundary on the west to beyond Chibougamau lake on the east and from the vicinity of the Canadian National Transcontinental railway on the south to beyond Rupert river on the north. The large areas underlain by rocks of Keewatin age

are shown. These are the early Precambrian formations which experience has proved to be favorable to the occurrence of economic minerals. Copies of the map may be had on application to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

Conforming to the practice adopted in other Western provinces the Alberta Provincial Game Department has now decided to add wolves to the list of fur-bearing animals on which a tax must be paid. These include the timber wolf, the grey wolf, and the prairie wolf or coyote, for all of which a tax of twenty-five cents must be paid in future.

CONSTRUCTION has been commenced at the Sorel plant of the Quebec Industrial Alcohol Company. Molasses, which will constitute the chief raw material, will be stored in five steel tanks, having a total

capacity of 3,600,000 gallons. The continuous still, which is being installed, will be capable of producing 9,000 proof gallons a day.

The revenue from the lands and forests of Northern Ontario in 1926 was approximately \$100,000,000, and from mines about \$75,000,000, according to the Hon. J. S. Martin, Provincial Minister of Agriculture. Despite the wonderful development of the northland in mineral and forest wealth, agriculture, he said, was still the basic industry of Ontario.

SPENDTHRIFT LIBERALITY NOT MARK OF GREATNESS

Financial Editor Saturday Night.—The idea of bringing before the public the fact that sound financial lessons, thrift and common sense are invariably marks of a big, rather than a petty mind, is excellent, for many people are prone to associate a spendthrift liberality, in state or individual, with greatness.—A. H., Toronto, Ont.



A Natural Product

AVIATION Shell Gasoline is nature's own true product. It is absolutely free from artificial stimulant, added chemicals, or other foreign ingredients.

It is a pure "water-white" Gasoline, refined by a modern process from selected crudes, which contain elements that make a super anti-knock fuel—that is why you will always find "Aviation" the choice of the experienced motorist.

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Is as Necessary as
Diversification in Your Crops

The intelligent farmer takes much of the uncertainty of farming today by diversifying his crops. He knows from experience that the successful farmer does not concentrate on any one crop.

The intelligent investor protects his income and safeguards his future in a similar manner through the diversification of his investment.

The selection of suitable investments requires time, knowledge and experience. Most individuals are not equipped to judge the relative merits of investments, and as a result often purchase poor ones.

The forty-three years' experience of this house, with a record of no loss of principal or interest on any investment during this period, has been concentrated on an issue of securities yielding 5 1/4% that are as safe and sound as it is humanly possible to make them. They are safe, because the security back of them is diversified between only Government, Municipal and Provincial Bonds and First Mortgages—all trustee investments in themselves.

The booklet we have prepared, entitled "An Investment Trust," explains this unusual bond in detail. You owe it to yourself to send for a copy without delay.



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Western Crop Prospects

IN HIS crop bulletin No. 1, the

General Agricultural Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company writes from Winnipeg under date of April 26th that a general survey of the agricultural situation throughout the West reveals conditions as satisfactory, and although Spring is belated in arrival the excellent moisture condition of the soil will ensure rapid growth once the seed has been put in. The winter has been long and cold with much snow, and these climatic conditions, combined with a shortage of feed in many parts of the West, have made it a very hard winter on stock, with the result that there is a lot of thin cattle and considerable losses. In contrast to this, however, is the fact that very few springs have started off with as much moisture in the land as there is now, and in practically all districts there is sufficient to carry the crop along until at least the beginning of June. Farmers are quite optimistic and are looking forward to a good crop year. During the winter and early spring a large number of farm auction sales have taken place in each province, cattle, horses and farm implements generally bringing satisfactory prices. The demand for live-stock, particularly pure-bred bulls, has been and continues good, many breeders being entirely sold out of bulls of breeding age. Prices have not been as high as some years, but the demand is very much better and there is every indication that the live-stock is improving. As far as farm lands are concerned the situation is much improved on what it was two or three years ago, and if the crop develops favorably there will undoubtedly be an active demand for farms at reasonable prices during the summer.

The estimate of acreage prepared shows a substantial increase over last year, due principally to the extra amount of fall plowing done in Saskatchewan and Alberta; ultimate figures, of course, will depend on the acreage farmers are able to spring plow. The estimate of acreage as compiled by the Provincial Government of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is here given.

Statement of Acreage Prepared for 1927 Crop

	1927	1926
New Breaking	82,700	77,700
Summer fallow	1,524,000	1,156,000
Fall Plowing	1,476,000	1,870,000
Total	3,078,700	3,103,700

	1927	1926
New Breaking	485,505	355,025
Summer fallow	5,674,206	5,352,068
Fall Plowing	1,856,920	1,541,592
Total	8,020,631	7,148,685

	1927	1926
New Breaking	339,331	411,000
Summer fallow	2,718,000	2,586,438
Fall Plowing	1,000,000	15,000
Total	4,277,331	3,015,438

	1927	1926
Manitoba	3,078,700	3,103,700
Saskatchewan	8,020,631	7,148,685
Alberta	4,277,331	3,015,438
Total	15,376,662	13,267,823

Winter wheat and rye crops appear to have come through the winter satisfactorily so far as can be determined at this time. The estimated acreage for the years 1927 and 1926 are as follows: Winter wheat in Alberta, 30,000 acres in 1926 and 48,000 in 1927. No acreage is shown for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The rye acreage is as follows:

	1927	1926
Manitoba	280,000	295,000
Saskatchewan	213,000	198,000
Alberta	112,000	132,000
Total	605,000	625,000

Importation of seed has been necessary in some districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta but on the whole there is no great shortage. No doubt there will be some poor seed stock, owing to deterioration which developed as a result of the soaking reversed last fall. As an outcome, however, of the publicity given to the necessity for saving good seed most farmers have been particular to determine the vitality of any seed before sowing. In this connection the Provincial Governments have circulated bulletins and pamphlets and Good Seed Demonstration Trains have been operated during the winter months.

WHEAT seeding has commenced at a number of points, and should be fairly general throughout the Prairie Provinces by the end of this week or the beginning of next. In this connection the following statement showing date each year in which seeding became general will be of interest for comparative purposes:

DATES SEEDING BECAME GENERAL PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
1908	April 20	April 18	April 17
1909	April 28	April 9	April 24
1910	April 10	April 10	April 4
1911	April 12	April 17	April 17
1912	April 14	April 10	April 10
1913	April 20	April 19	April 19
1914	April 18	May 1	April 12
1915	April 12	April 10	April 8
1916	April 23	April 21	April 15
1917	April 25	May 5	April 17
1918	April 8	April 15	April 1
1919	April 25	April 24	April 1
1920	May 3	May 6	May 5
1921	April 23	April 20	May 5
1922	April 15	April 17	April 14
1923	May 6	May 1	May 1
1924	May 5	April 28	April 26
1925	April 15	April 23	April 20
1926	April 15	April 21	April 10

It is worthy of note that in 1923, a year in which seeding was late starting, Western Canada had a record crop of 452,200,000 bushels of wheat.

MANITOBA. Spring opened up slowly after a winter considered more severe than the average in so far as its length and low temperatures were concerned. With the large amount of snowfall experienced there is an abundance of moisture everywhere, which will promote rapid spring growth once the seed is in. Notwithstanding the long, hard winter, livestock in this province is in fair condition, and there has, generally speaking, been sufficient feed, though not always of the best quality, because much of it lay out during the wet period last fall. Conditions under which the crop is going in are quite favorable. Very little work has been done on the land to date. A few farmers started plowing last week but owing to the soil being too wet operations had to be discontinued. Since April 21st good drying conditions have obtained, except for two hours light rain over a portion of Central and Northern Manitoba. Much work has started to-day, with seeding commencing in districts where the soil drainage is good.

SASKATCHEWAN. This province during the winter had more snow than has been recorded for some years, most of it going into the ground, thus ensuring ample moisture for spring needs. Farmers are optimistic respecting prospects, and the abundance of moisture augurs well for a good start for the grain. Fall rye came through the winter in good condition, although there was some apprehension concerning it during the early part of January on account of the extreme cold and the somewhat scanty covering of snow at that time. Spring operations are commencing on the land in many districts to-day, and now that a start has been made no time will be lost in getting the seed in, as there is apparently sufficient help to speed up this work. By the end of the week seeding should be fairly general throughout the Province, except on the lower lying areas. There is sufficient seed, although oats in some sections are short. Costs of wintering livestock have been heavy due to the severity of the winter and scarcity of feed and considerable losses are anticipated among the range cattle. The sheep ranchers report sheep having come through the winter with the minimum of loss, and are looking forward to a good crop of lambs and wool.

ALBERTA. The winter in Alberta has been uniformly cold with more snow than usual. This condition, however, has ensured ample supplies of moisture, and seldom has this Province been more favorably situated in this respect. In addition to this the ground was very wet last fall as a result of the continuous rain experienced and all this moisture froze into the soil. Spring has been late in coming but during the latter part of the past week the temperatures have been much higher and the surface of the land is quickly drying out. Operations will commence over large areas throughout the Province to-day, with seeding in all probability general by Saturday or Monday.

It is expected that there will be a five per cent or greater increase in wheat acreage over 1926. Winter wheat and rye came through satisfactorily, and if the severe weather during the early portion of the past week does not have a bad effect, will make a good start. The fields already beginning to show green. Cattle in the Southern part of the Province wintered comparatively well, with less than the average death rate. In Northern Alberta snow remained on the ground all winter, and cattle generally came through in somewhat poorer condition, in many districts farmers having to feed practically all their herds. Range horses had a hard time, and losses when revealed are likely to be considerable.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Moisture conditions throughout the Province, including Vancouver Island, are good, and there is ample irrigation water in store. Trees generally came through the winter in good condition, with the possible exception of cherries and apricots, which in some parts of the Okanagan show slight signs of injury from frost last September. On Tuesday, April 19th, a further heavy frost caused damage to early truck gardens, cherry, apricot and peach trees at Armstrong, and at Oliver, apples, apricots and peaches also suffered on this account. Orchard work has been delayed by weather conditions, but pruning is now about finished. Alfalfa and grass meadows are coming along very slowly, but will improve rapidly with warmer weather. All cattle now on pasture and looking well for this season of the year. Small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, promise an increased acreage bearing over that of 1926. The growers are full of hope that the new B.C. Fruit Marketing Bill recently passed by the Legislature will operate successfully, and goes into effect with this season's crop.

New Brunswick Power Has Larger Earnings

NET profits of the New Brunswick Power Company, of Saint John, N.B., amounted to \$92,193 for the year 1926, as compared with \$30,155 for 1925 and \$36,101 for 1924. The property, plant and investments of the company were valued at \$6,016,867, according to the balance sheet as at December 31, 1926, just issued. Current assets amounted to \$198,003, with prepaid expenses and unadjusted debts, \$23,605. The common and preferred stock outstanding was \$3,350,000, and the bonds, less the sinking fund, were \$1,810,477. Current liabilities amounted to \$407,495, and deferred liabilities to \$83,917. Unadjusted credits were put in at \$426,071. The loss on the Eastern Electric Co., Limited, was \$1,299 last year against \$3,614 two years ago. Dividends on the first preferred

stock for the year were \$30,000, as compared with \$17,500 the year before and \$70,000 in 1924, but the surplus account at the end of 1926 amounted to \$160,604, while it was only \$98,411 at the end of the previous year and \$85,755 for two years before.

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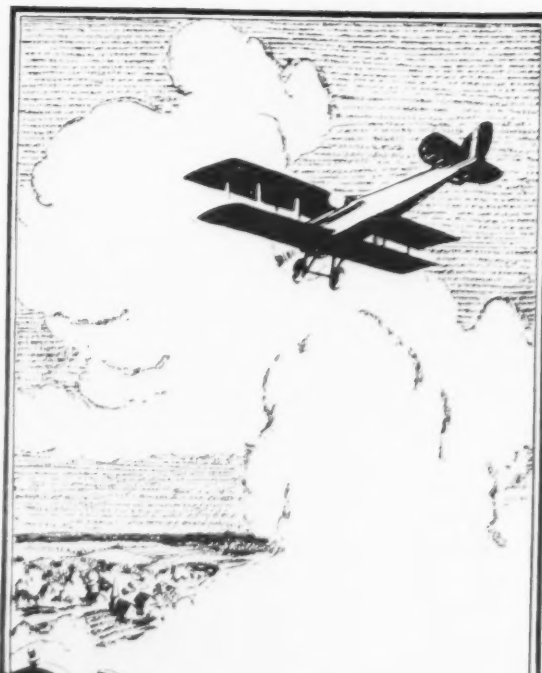
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ESSEX Super-Six

50 Miles An Hour All Day Long

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

O. J. Brooks' Re-election

(Continued from Page 17)

"Is that unusual?" asked Mr. Brooks. Someone then asserted that Mr. Brooks was this year again "feeding the shareholders on false hopes." He referred to the 1924 statement. Those promises of sales of cars had not materialized, he asserted. There was a car started on a 6,000-mile run. "They had a great deal of trouble with it."

"I'll agree with that," said Mr. Brooks. "What kind of trouble did they have: flat tires or run out of water?"

No information was vouchsafed.

Mr. Wegman: "I want to move that this meeting now adjourn for two weeks. That motion is in order at any stage of the meeting. I ask for an adjournment. Put that motion."

Voices: "Where will we meet?" "Toronto, Toronto."

Mr. Wegman: "I move that this meeting adjourn for two weeks and that we meet again in the King Edward Hotel in Toronto."

Mr. Brooks: "Mr. Vandervoort has demanded a poll."

Mr. Wegman: "You will put that motion or this meeting will not be legal."

Mr. Vandervoort: "I move an amendment."

Mr. Wegman: "You can't move an amendment."

Mr. Brooks: "You have heard the motion. Those in favor?"

Hands shot up all over the room.

Voices: "This is unanimous almost."

Mr. Wegman: "I would like to have the chairman rule on that."

Mr. Brooks: "Carried!"

"Let us have a general show of hands," then suggested Mr. Brooks. Immediately after he said: "I declare the vote not carried."

A shareholder: "That's the way everything is going."

Mr. Wegman: "Now, gentlemen, you can go home and leave them with their quorum. They can't do anything. I don't care what they do."

"Do you demand a poll, Mr. Wegman?" asked Mr. Vandervoort.

"I do not demand a poll," was the reply.

In final reply to an appeal to be fair Mr. Wegman replied: "Mr. Brooks always takes advantage of all the breaks he can get; I am going to take advantage of this one—he has declared the motion carried."

"Ladies and gentlemen, will you please be seated; we will continue the meeting," announced Mr. Brooks, and the motion to adjourn had been declared carried and then lost.

Voices: "No, no." "The meeting is over." "The meeting is adjourned."

Mr. Brooks: "We will take the next order of business. Come on be seated everybody."

Mr. Vandervoort: "I move that the retiring board of directors be re-elected—Mr. O. J. Brooks, president; D. McCall White, P. R. Penhold, A. T. Wilkinson and George O. Norton."

Mr. Wegman: "Although we are present physically at this time we are not present at your meeting."

Mr. Milliken: "I have much pleasure in standing that motion."

Mr. Brooks put the motion, "Those in favor?" he asked. The hands of all the Brooks people went up and it was forthwith declared carried.

A shareholder: "I move that N. L. Martin and Company be appointed auditors at a remuneration to be determined by the directors."

This also was carried in quick order, 25 voting for and none against the motion.

At this point Mr. Wegman intervened and stepped forward with several words for instructions which he served on the various directors. The latter treated them faintly. "I'll look over mine next summer," said Mr. Penhold.

Mr. Milliken: "I think that we should give Mr. Brooks some consideration for the work he has done. I have much pleasure in moving that the actions of the directors during the past year be ratified."

The motion was carried.

The president asked someone to move that the meeting adjourn. This was done by Mr. Rounds, and the motion duly declared carried.

According to the "Evening Telegram" account Mayor Marshall of Stratford was supposed to testify to the high opinion entertained by Stratford of the steam car, and Brooks and the company, but after saying the car was good, he turned round and stated "They can't take any stuff away from Stratford till they tell us about it," referring to assets of the company going to Buffalo, and also to the fact that Stratford has a \$50,000 lien on the plant of the company in connection with a bond issue.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 19)

been interested, I do not know of any which have reached a profitable mining stage. The Rouen-Douchet effort, however, has appeared to show interesting prospects, but with the shares highly speculative. Ventures of the kind are usually better left to those who can afford to lose.

DERBY MOTORS STOCK

Edmund Gold and Dross.

Would you be good enough to advise me as to the stability of Derby Motors of Saskatoon? I am offered some shares which I understand cost \$15.00 each, and are represented as being now worth \$25.00.

F. F. Craigville, Alta. Derby Motors, Limited, stock is not worth \$25 a share. It can be bought from the company for \$15 a share, and I understand there is no one authorized even to ask more. It looks like the usual high pressure stock salesman's talk. I can see no reason why stock should be selling at all until such time as the company shows some signs of making progress. Mr. Ainsworth claims they require capital before they can operate properly, but he has had plenty of time to get the company on a selling basis.

It is about time shareholders who have paid in their good money—and it must now be quite a large sum—had more than promises to show for their faith in this promotion, first started in Winnipeg and now in Saskatoon.

AMOS COPPER GOLD MINES

B. C. Port Arthur Ont. Amos Copper Gold Mines, Ltd., is a mere mining prospect. The property is not even equipped with a good mining plant, and has not been developed underground in order to learn whether it contains mineral in paying quantity or whether it does not. The literature sent out under a letter head bearing the name of Anglo-Canadian Securities Company, apparently not limited, glibly tells in one paragraph that shares are being sold for the purpose of raising money with which to diamond drill, and with a view toward a possible shaft later on, and machinery. Yet, in another paragraph appears this astounding statement: "The ore bodies contained in this mine will establish a record in North Western Quebec that will pale into insignificance even the magnificent results obtained by the great 'Hollinger Mine' of Porcupine, Northern Ontario. We are most emphatic in this statement." This high pressure literature is of a kind which is beginning to appear with increasing frequency in this country. Canadian mails are being used as a pack horse for tons of trash which does not appear to be calculated to benefit the mining industry, and which is a menace to inexperienced speculators.

NATIONAL LIFE PRESERVER COMPANY STOCK

Editor Gold and Dross.

Can you inform me as to the standing and prospects of the National Life Preserver Co. of Canada, with office at 801 Shaftesbury Building, Montreal, Que? This Company happens to be the sole owners, manufacturers

and distributors of Ever Warm Safety Suits for Canada, Great Britain and Newfoundland. This Company was incorporated in 1922.

Their representative has been peddling stock in this district for the past two weeks. Can you tell me whether this stock has ever been traded in, and if so, what is the latest quotation?

L. P. Montreal, Que. This stock is very speculative and almost unmarketable. I see no attractiveness in it.

CHANDLER CLEVELAND AND AMERICAN WOOLLEN COMPANY

M. V. K., Regina, Sask. Chandler-Cleveland Motors Corporation is not in a strong position financially, and its future is very uncertain. We regard its non-cumulative preferred shares as being very speculative. That the market also holds this view is demonstrated by the fact that the shares were quoted on April 28th on the New York Stock Exchange at \$23. The company is now paying dividends on these shares at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent quarterly, or \$2.50 per year, on which basis the yield to investors is more than ten per cent annually. This is, of course, evidence of doubt on the part of the public as to the company's ability to maintain dividend payments. A purchaser of the shares should not overlook the fact that they are non-cumulative, which means, of course, that the company does not have to pay arrears of dividends if it passes them at any time. In our opinion, therefore, these shares are an unattractive purchase for a woman.

We presume your inquiry regarding the American Woollen Company refers to the company's 7 per cent cumulative preferred shares. The full 7 per cent dividends are now being paid on these shares, but the company's position and prospects are such that it is doubtful if it will be able to continue this rate. These shares, which have a par value of \$100, were quoted on the New York stock exchange on April 27th at \$5, at which rate the yield to the investor is 12 1/2 per cent. As in the case of the Chandler-Cleveland Motors Corporation, this high yield is evidence that the public regard the future of the corporation as uncertain. Conditions in the woollen industry in the United States have been anything but favorable for some time, and a number of the American Woollen Company's mills have been closed owing to their inability to show a profit on operation. We have not yet seen a copy of the company's annual statement for 1926, but it was reported some time ago that the net income would probably be sufficient to cover the preferred dividend requirements. We do not know if this will prove to be the case. The company earned only \$1.90 per share on the preferred stock in 1925, and nothing at all in 1924. It has a deficit at the end of 1925 of over two and a half million dollars, after payment of preferred dividends, while in 1924 it had a deficit of over four million dollars before deducting depreciation or any dividends.

These shares are not an investment; they are a speculation for a business man, who is willing to back his belief that the company will be able to pull itself out of its present difficulties. It needs a better year in 1927 if it is to maintain dividends.

WAITER, SWINDLED OF LIFE SAVINGS, CALLS LAW QUEER

"If a misguided youth breaks into an office or a store or bank and steals some money he is sent to prison for a long term of years. But if two or three scheme to hatch a plot to rob the unwary of many thousands of dollars, through palming off bogus stocks or bonds, very often they go without the slightest punishment," says B. C. Forbes in a recent issue of the "Boston American".

"A waiter who has lost his modest life's savings through being duped by dishonest 'promoters' asked me at lunch why it was so much greater a crime to steal from a firm or a company or a bank than it was to steal from him."

"How could you satisfactorily answer that question?"

"My waiter friend described how he was fleeced. A mortgage on his home was to fall due in little more than a year. He was told by the schemers that, by buying so much 'contracts,' paying \$10 a month on each, they would take over the mortgage when it matured and let him have the money at four per cent."

"It was the idea of getting my mortgage carried for four per cent, that looked me," he explained. Asked why he didn't make some inquiries before starting to hand over his money every month, he replied: "They showed me papers that they had been in business for a dozen years. They explained that everybody connected with the company was bonded and that they even bonded the banks that carried their money. They made me believe they were so careful that not even a cockroach could get out of their office unbeknown to them. It was a Missouri outfit—but I guess I wasn't from Missouri."

"This is typical of the lamentable stories constantly brought to one's attention. The trouble is that so many of those who know nothing about finance or about securities do not ask advice until their money is gone. By this time it rarely is possible to recover the loss."

"Be it said for New York that of late it has been getting after swindlers and other criminals most energetically. All kinds of criminals found guilty of a fourth offence are being sent to jail for life. This drastic treatment, the police state, is diminishing crime and frightening criminals away from the city."

"Stock swindlers and such like crooks have also been receiving the attention of the authorities, with at least some salutary results. Indeed, it has become recognized as dangerous to conduct dishonest promotions in New York City or State."

"From what one hears and reads, however, stock swindling is still a popular and profitable game in most parts of the country."

"Just as life sentences for habitual offenders are checking crime in New York, why wouldn't terribly severe sentences upon stock swindlers and such like gentry have a similarly restraining effect? As the waiter remarked, why should the penalty for breaking into a building and stealing a thousand dollars be years of imprisonment and the robbing of hundreds of thousands of families of their savings be lightly punished?"

"When a counterfeiter makes bogus currency, the United States Government sees to it that he goes to prison for a long stretch of years. What difference is there between that crime and making bogus certificates of stocks or bonds and circulating them? Swindling is swindling, and if it be right to send swindlers against the government to jail for fifteen or twenty years, why shouldn't swindlers against unsuspecting individuals and families be treated equally severely? Far more bogus stocks and bonds are issued than bogus currency."

"The grudge felt by my waiter friend is felt by thousands of others throughout the country. Admittedly, it often is difficult to prove swindling. All the more essential is it, therefore, when proof is forthcoming, that the penalty should be severe in the extreme."

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ANNUAL REPORT For the Fiscal Year Ending February 28, 1927

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Accounts of The Company (and its Subsidiary Company) for the Seventh Fiscal Period of the Company's operations viz., from the 1st March, 1926, to the 28th February, 1927.

The Profit for the Year amounted to \$4,063,211.04

The Balance brought forward from the previous year \$1,921,908.43

From this has been deducted—

Bond Interest	\$ 905,368.78
Allowance for Depreciation of the Company's Properties and Depreciation of Timber Limits	1,541,262.30
Distribution among Shareholders	\$455,000.00
Common 2½%	\$55,664.00
	1,357,295.08
	\$ 2,585,816.79

Leaving a Net Balance to be carried forward of \$2,128,921.78

The construction work in connection with the doubling of the capacity of the Company's Mill at River Bend is proceeding satisfactorily. The general condition of the physical Assets of the Company has been well maintained. The freehold and leasehold limits of the Company have been increased by approximately 1,000 square miles. During the year under review the returns from the Lumber branch of the business again show a satisfactory profit with practically no stock on hand. In the last two months of the Fiscal Period the earnings from the Paper Mills fell short of previous months, on account of the necessity of curtailing output and it would appear that this condition of the Market is likely to remain with us at least during the current year.

The Auditors, Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, C.A., and Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., C.A., retire at this time and, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

On behalf of the Board
JOHN H. PRICE
President

Quebec, 28th April, 1927

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET At 28th February, 1927

ASSETS	
CURRENT	
Cash on Hand	\$ 3,000.00
Cash in Hands of London Agents	\$61,250.70
Accounts Receivable, less Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	1,314,576.90
Inventories of Paper and Lumber (Manufactured and Partly Manufactured), Raw Materials, Stores, Supplies, etc.	5,610,321.14
Advances on account of Logging Season 1926-1927	2,197,875.74
	\$ 9,376,964.48
INVESTMENTS	1,025,180.65
CASH IN HANDS OF TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS	224,750.02
FIXED	
Real Estate, Freehold and Leasehold Timber Limits, Less Allowance for Depreciation, Water Powers, Developed and Undeveloped, Mills and Milling Plants, etc., including Trains, Piers, Tugs and Equipment	63,651,667.90
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS	248,172.02
Insurance, Taxes, etc.	
	\$75,433,312.06
Approved on behalf of the Board:	
JOHN H. PRICE, Director	
J. LEONARD APPELLE, Director	
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
CURRENT	
Bank Overdrafts	\$ 25,627.71
Bank Loans Secured	1,065,931.00
Other Loans	2,000,000.00
Accounts Payable	748,631.85
Bond Interest and Other Accruals	225,585.43
	\$ 4,326,844.99
FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY YEAR SINKING FUND	
GOLD BONDS	
Authorized	\$25,000,000.00
Issued: Series A Six Per Cent due 1st February, 1945	\$11,000,000.00
Less: Redeemed and Cancelled	355,000.00
	14,645,000.00
RESERVES	
General Depreciation	\$ 4,246,377.42
Insurance	185,448.58
Employees' Pension—Unvested	117,629.82
	4,549,455.82
CAPITAL STOCK	
Authorized:	
100,000 Shares of \$100.00 each 6½%	
Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock	\$10,000,000.00
500,000 Shares of \$100.00 each Common Stock	\$50,000,000.00
	\$60,000,000.00
Issued:	
70,000 Shares of \$100.00 each 6½%	
Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock, fully paid	\$ 7,000,000.00
426,832 Shares of \$100.00 each Common Stock, fully paid	42,683,200.00
	49,683,200.00
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2,228,921.78
	\$75,433,312.06

NOTE—Contingent Liability in respect of Bills under Discount \$7,488.80

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Year Ended 28th February, 1927

To Bond Interest	\$ 802,868.78
" Premium on Bonds Redeemed	12,425.00
Allowance for Depreciation and Depletion	1,541,262.30
" Dividends Paid—Preferred Stock	455,000.00
" Dividends Paid—Common Stock	855,664.00
" Surplus per Balance Sheet	2,228,921.78
	\$ 5,885,206.47
By Surplus at 28th February, 1926	\$ 1,921,908.43
Profit from Trading Account	4,063,211.04
	\$ 5,885,206.47

Heavy Building Schedule

THE large number of average size but important contracts awarded during April added materially to the general run of contracts and, over the total of new work awarded during April of \$38,582,300. The total for the first four months of this year now stands at \$92,330,700, which is 10.9 per cent. ahead of the corresponding figure for 1926.

Work reported for the first time, or as contemplated, amounted to \$81,093,700 during April. This total for the year to date now stands at \$289,226,500. The corresponding figure for 1926 was \$177,640,000.

Construction awards during April, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., appear principally in the Business Buildings classification, which total amounted to \$16,287,300 or 42.2 per cent. of all construction. Residential work crept slightly ahead to 33.4 per cent. or \$12,876,000. Public works and utilities show the total of \$6,307,800 or 16.3 per cent., while new industrial work accounted for 8.1 per cent. or \$3,111,500.

By divisions, Ontario accounted for a large share of the April total in which province \$17,830,200 worth of new work was reported or 46.2 per cent. of \$12,370,200. The Prairie Provinces undertook 11.9 per cent. or \$4,381,600, while British Columbia shows \$2,684,200 or 6.9 per cent. and the Maritimes \$1,110,300 or 2.9 per cent.

For the year to date, business buildings continue in the lead, having accounted for 41.9 per cent. of all construction or \$37,780,500. Residential work stays close to its usual average at 30.4 per cent. or \$28,009,600. Engineering Construction amounted to \$14,511,600 or 15.7 per cent., and industrial undertakings \$12,635,000 or 13 per cent.

The total for the first four months shows that 43.6 per cent. of all construction has been awarded in Ontario at a valuation of \$40,127,200, while \$28,447,400 or 30.8 per cent. is shown for the Province of Quebec. Awards in the Prairie Provinces for this period amount to \$13,338,700 or 14.5 per cent., British Columbia 9.2 per cent. or \$8,533,000, and the Maritime Provinces \$1,780,800 or 1.9 per cent.

Toronto General Trusts Opens Montreal Office

THE Toronto General Trusts Corporation announce the establishment of a branch office in the Yorkville Building, 136 St. James St., Montreal, on May 1st, for the transaction of a general Trust business.

Mr. J. H. A. Byers, senior estate officer at head office, has been appointed manager of the new branch. Mr. Byers, who joined the Toronto office in 1902, has occupied various positions of trust and responsibility, and is held in high regard by clients of the Corporation. Mr. C. H. Clark has been appointed assistant to Mr. Byers in the capacity of Trust Officer. His legal training and experience gained from previous residence in the Province of Quebec, should prove of value to the Corporation.

Canadian Department Stores Ltd. Make New Purchases

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES, LIMITED, have taken over the business of Roelofs & Sharp, manufacturers and retailers of Milland Ontario, together with the services of Mr. Sharp and Mr. Roelofs.

Mr. T. A. Sharp will assume the management of the store at Huntingdon, Ltd., recently acquired by Canadian Department Stores, and Mr. Roelofs will take charge of the operation of the manufacturing loss mass with which he has been recently identified.

The former manager of the Milland store, Mr. P. A. Harrington, is being transferred to North Bay to take over the management of the well known Harbush & Smith store, also recently acquired by Canadian Department Stores, Limited.

Mr. Beasly, the former owner of the North Bay store, will become identified with the new department store organization as a Superintendent of a number of stores.

Maritime Coal, Railway and Power

FOR the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1927 the annual report of the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Limited, shows operating profits, together with the dividend received from the Canada Electric Company amounting to \$131,448, as compared with operating profits of \$142,521 in the preceding year. Previous balance brought forward at \$4,980, making a total available for distribution of \$136,428. Deduction of bond interest at \$104,167; reserve for depletion of mining areas at \$99; reserve for bad debts at \$1,800; reserve for sinking fund at \$2,879; and an amount of \$14,276 written off discount on securities, left a balance to be carried forward of \$12,345.

Copper in Canada

By A. H. A. Robinson, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ont.

A PRELIMINARY estimate of the normal copper production of the world in 1926 is 1,658,000 tons, of which amount Canada probably contributed about 70,000 tons, or 4 per cent., compared with 54 per cent. for the chief producer, the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the total Canadian output comes from British Columbia, most of the remainder from the nickel-copper mines at Sudbury, Ontario, and there is a small production from the East and townships in southern Quebec.

Practically all the British Columbia copper is derived from three large mines, operating on extensive low grade deposits of disseminated copper sulphides to which a small amount of value is given by accompanying gold and silver. These in order of production, are the Hibernia, Crestmont and the Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting and Power Company Ltd., at Ardenay in northern British Columbia, the Britannia mine at Britannia Beach on Howe Sound, about twenty-eight miles north of Vancouver, and the Allouez mine at Allouez (or Copper) mountain near Princeton in the southern interior portion of the province. The annual production of copper from these properties now approximates 65,000 tons, and it is expected that this figure will be increased in 1927.

In Ontario production of copper in 1926 was about 20,000 tons, or as practically all of this output is obtained as a by-product of the Sudbury nickel industry production rises and falls with that of nickel. The product is shipped from the Sudbury smelters in the form of converter matte, a mixture of nickel and copper sulphides, some of which is sent to Wales for treatment where the copper is recovered as copper sulphate. A part also goes to the United States for the production of refined metal, a "natural" nickel-copper alloy made directly from the matte without previous separation of the metallic constituents, but the largest portion usually goes to the International Nickel Company's refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, where the copper is separated from the nickel and recovered either as blister or electrolytic copper.

In the province of Quebec the present small output of copper is derived entirely from sulphuriferous pyrites deposits that have been worked for many years in the Eastern townships. The copper is recovered in the form of concentrates that are exported for treatment. It is by no means impossible, however, that Quebec may within the next few years rank next to British Columbia in Canadian copper production. Large deposits of very rich copper-bearing rocks have been developed in the vicinity of Rouville in the northwestern part of the province where a considerable quantity of the ore is being mined. It is not likely that this will be confined to the mines of 1927 in view of the new field in production which will most likely be apparent in 1928.

Manitoba is also likely to become an important producer of copper in the future. Here the new steel of very large bodies of mixed copper and zinc sulphides is known at the Port Lake and other places. In the vicinity of the Port Lake the difficulty of making an economical separation of the copper and zinc as well as the irregularity of the ore, and the remote location of the deposits, has so far hindered their development, but these problems are likely to be overcome, and a small pilot plant for the treatment of the ore is now in operation.

Something new in exhibition has been "spring" by Magrath under a "Pena Exhibition" as a preliminary to the establishment of a penning factory. The show will be held in connection with the Magrath Exhibition and Old Boys' Home Commemorative Fair August 4th and 5th.



MR. J. H. A. BYERS
Manager of the newly established branch office of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation opening the first of May at 136 St. James St., Montreal.



Wilson's
BACHELOR



Harnessing the
WATER POWERS
of a Nation

The advantages of hydro-electric companies are many.

THE source of power is perpetual. The industry has few labour problems. Earnings come from diversified sources. Earnings do not fluctuate widely. Securities are widely distributed. Markets are not nearly fully developed. No inventories or inventory losses. Virtually a cash business. Service is usually without competition. Indispensable service is supplied. Power is the basis of present civilization.

Hydro-electric power sources are found throughout a Nation's prosperous areas and future growth.

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and Company, Limited
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
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The
National Life
Assurance Co of Canada



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ESTABLISHED
1899

COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT,
Chairman of the Board.

A. H. BEATON,
President.

FREDERICK SPARLING,
Manager.



OCCIDENTAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
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FIRE - HAIL
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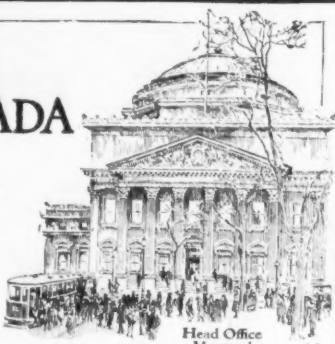
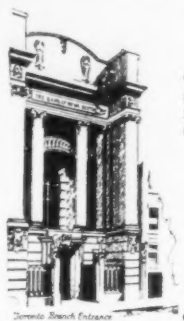
SERVING
ALL CANADA

THE Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia are served by the Bank of Montreal. This Bank's provincial and local organization provides a service and a personnel perfectly adapted to local conditions.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$780,000,000

Head Office
Montreal

Foreign Exchange

Our offices in New York, Montreal and Toronto are connected by private telegraph wires insuring the closest possible quotations on all foreign currencies.

This Bank Solicits Business Accounts.

THE BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$19,500,000
Total Assets, \$245,000,000

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) £ 2,500,000
RESERVE (OR RESERVE FUND) Oct. 1926 2,571,249
DEPOSITS (Oct. 1926) 40,457,710

General Manager: Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
Secretary: J. B. Adshad.
London City Office: 3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
London, Drummonds Branch: 48 Charing Cross, S.W.1.
Glasgow Principal Office: Royal Exchange Square, and Buchanan Street.
216 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.
Every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Business transacted.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Established 1910

17 years of Mail
Investment Service

You can buy high grade securities by mail through us with as much satisfaction and as easily as if you called in person.

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Advise the purchase of safe Bonds as the foundation of one's investment structure.

"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed \$25,000,000.00.

They are at present being issued bearing interest at

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for folder giving full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

14-18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, 2.

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION

Increase in Trade Unions

THE Trade Union movement of the Dominion, according to the Sixteenth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1926, which has just been issued by the Department of Labor, is made up of the following groups:

- (1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;
- (2) One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;
- (3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;
- (4) Non-international craft organizations with headquarters in Canada;
- (5) Independent trade union units; and
- (6) National and Catholic unions.

The figures presented for the international craft union group, which includes the members of 89 organizations, shows there has been an increase in local branches of 26 and a gain in members of 6,694, the total branches being 2,011 and the combined membership 179,267. The report from the One Big Union claims 61 local units with a combined membership of 18,665, gains of eight in units and 1,409 in members. The Industrial Workers of the World, though retaining its six branches, shows a loss in membership of 5,400, the number of members reported being 4,600. The non-international craft organizations, of which there are 20, had a loss in branches of 15, but an increase in members of 767, the branches now numbering 296 and the membership being 34,837. The independent units have decreased by two, now standing at 38, of which 33 reported a combined membership of 12,235, an increase of 70. The national and Catholic Unions have increased by four, there now being 103, the combined membership of which was reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada to be 25,000, the same as reported for the two previous years. The computation of the above figures indicates a net gain in branches of 21 and an increase in members of 3,540, making a grand total of 2,515 branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion, with a combined reported or estimated membership of 274,604. The membership of all classes of organized labor bodies in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past sixteen years, has risen from 133,132 in 1911 to 274,604 in 1926. Note the following fluctuations: 1913, 175,799; 1915, 143,343; 1919, 378,047; and 1924, 260,643.

Thirty cities in the Dominion have not less than 20 branch unions of all classes, and represent about 46 per cent. of the total trade union membership of 274,604 in the Dominion. Montreal ranks first in the list of cities, and including the 31 national and Catholic unions, has 194 local branch unions, 137 of which reported 37,126 members; Toronto stands second with 139 branches, 95 of which reported 21,772 members. Winnipeg occupies third place with 96 branches, of which 59 reported 9,366 members; Vancouver has fourth position with 95 branches, of which 67 reported 12,820 members. The remaining 26 cities in order of number of branches are: Ottawa, 66 branches, 51 reporting 4,433 members; Calgary, 64 branches, 40 reporting 3,628 members; Edmonton, 61 branches, 50 reporting 4,137 members; Hamilton, 57 branches, 44 reporting 3,423 members; London, 51 branches, 42 reporting 3,723 members; Quebec, including 23 national and Catholic unions, 64 branches, 39 reporting 4,473 members; Victoria, 40 branches, 36 reporting 1,655 members; Regina, 35 branches, 27 reporting 1,405 members; St. John, 35 branches, 30 reporting 2,813 members; Saskatoon, 34 branches, 30 reporting 1,373 members; Halifax, 32 branches, 24 reporting 2,313 members; St. Thomas, 31 branches, 24 reporting 1,761 members; Windsor, 31 branches, 22 reporting 1,453 members; Moose Jaw, 28 branches, 26 reporting 1,723 members; Fort William, 27 branches, 22 reporting 1,127 members; Brandon, 26 branches, 21 reporting 901 members; North Bay, 24 branches, 21 reporting 1,503 members; Moncton, 24 branches, 19 reporting 2,051 members; Lethbridge, 24 branches, 22 reporting 1,650 members; Stratford, 23 branches, 14 reporting 1,292 members; Brantford, 22 branches, 16 reporting 712 members; St. Catharines, 21 branches, 16 reporting 693 members; Guelph, 21 branches, 16 reporting 401 members; Port Arthur, 21 branches, 17 reporting 1,014 members; Kingston, 20 branches, 14 reporting 584 members; Sherbrooke, including 12 national and Catholic unions, 32 branches, 26 reporting 855 members.

For the year 1926 seven of the non-international organizations reported payments for benefits, the total amounting to \$32,972.35, an increase



G. K. PAGE

Whose appointment as General Manager and Director of the Willison Neely Corporation, Limited, is announced. Mr. Page was formerly an executive of the investment banking house of White, Weld & Co.

of \$9,788.35 over 1925. Of the 91 international organizations with branches in Canada, 60 reported disbursements for benefits, the combined expenditure being \$22,565.857, an increase of \$5,168.586 as compared with the previous year. The disbursements for each class of benefit were as follows:

Death benefits \$12,684,239

Unemployed and travelling

benefits 340,421

Strike benefits 2,218,622

Sick and accident benefits 3,828,357

Old age pensions and other

benefits 3,494,218

In addition to the amounts expended for benefits by the central organizations a statement is also included in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions to their own members. The total of these payments was \$316,922, an increase of \$33,780 over the year 1925, the disbursements for 1926 for each class of benefit being: Death benefits \$105,211; Unemployed benefits 11,513; Strike benefits 35,590; Sick benefits 126,162; Other benefits 38,516. Space is also given in the report to non-trade union organizations whose memberships are made up of school teachers, Government employees, commercial travellers, etc., which are not identified with the organized labor movement, but represent such a large body of wage-earners that it is considered appropriate to give them a place. The associations included in this group number 80, with a combined membership of 95,697.

Canadian National Earnings
Increase

INCREASES of \$1,128,292.43 or 5.13 per cent. in gross earnings, and \$71,680.53 or 1.66 per cent. in net earnings, are shown by the operating summary for the Canadian National Railways during the month of March, 1927, as compared with March of last year. Working expenses during the period increased by \$1,056,611.90 or 5.97 per cent., and the operating ratio for the month was 81.05 per cent. as against 80.40 per cent. in March, 1926.

For the first three months of the present calendar year, gross earnings of the Canadian National system are shown to be \$62,512,461.00, an increase of \$3,465,355.62 or 5.87 per cent. over the earnings for the corresponding period of 1926. During the period, working expenses increased by \$3,087,034.39, or 5.98 per cent., to a total of \$54,668,829.64, while net earnings for the three months were \$7,843,631.36, an increase of \$378,321.23 or 5.07 per cent. over those for the first three months of last year. The operating ratio for the first three months of 1927 was 87.45 per cent., against 87.36 per cent. in the similar period of 1926.

The summary of earnings and expenses follows:

	1927	1926	%
Gross Earnings	\$2,137,167.00	\$2,068,874.57	5.13
Operating Expenses	18,752,131.66	17,695,519.76	5.97
Net Earnings	4,385,035.34	4,313,354.81	1.66
Operating Ratio	81.05%	80.40%	
THREE MONTHS	1927	1926	%
Gross Earnings	\$62,512,461.00	\$59,047,105.38	5.87
Operating Expenses	54,668,829.64	51,581,795.25	5.98
Net Earnings	7,843,631.36	7,465,310.13	5.07
Operating Ratio	87.45%	87.36%	

Union Trust Company Appointed
Transfer Agents for Canada
Bread Stock

THE Union Trust Company, Limited, 105 Victoria St., Toronto, announce that they have been appointed transfer agents and registrars of the capital stock of the Canada Bread Company, Limited, for all classes of shares, preferred, preference B, and no par value common.

English news item says society has gone in for a new hobby, flea collecting. The fad was started some time ago by our dog—Tampa Tribune.

FOUNDATION
STONES

"Life Insurance is one of the greatest financial devices conceived by man, as a means of protecting wife and children, when the bread-winner passes away. It has been a vast blessing."

Protect your Life Insurance Policies by means of a Life Insurance Trust. Increase their value and make them the foundation stones of your estate—a source of steady income for your loved ones, unaffected by fluctuating financial conditions.

How you may do this is told in our Booklet—"Life Insurance Trust—what it is and does".

We shall be glad to send you a copy on request.

The
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION

W. G. WATSON

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Montreal Tramways
Company

5% First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds

(Now First Mortgage)

Due July 1, 1941

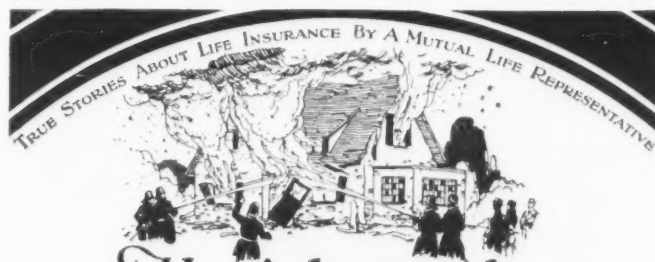
Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in Montreal, New York, Chicago, or London, Eng. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, registerable as to principal only.

The Montreal Tramways Company, operating under a very favourable franchise, owns and controls the street railway business of the City of Montreal. Due to the existing contract, the City is directly interested in the prosperity of the Company. For the year ended December 31, 1926, the net earnings of the Company were over 3.17 times the annual interest charges on this issue. These bonds are entitled to a very high investment rating, and are attractive at the present price. Further particulars will be furnished upon request.

Price at market to yield over 5%

The National City Company
Limited

Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC 215

He Admitted
His Wife Came First

HE wanted to clear the mortgage on his \$7000 house before he bought life insurance. His salary was \$3000. He insured his house for \$5000.

I put the case to him like this:

"Five thousand dollars at six per cent. would give you a revenue of \$300 per year. Your death, however, would mean a loss of \$3,000 per year."

That startled him.

"As it stands now," I continued, "If the house burns down, you get \$5,000. If you go under, your wife gets nothing. And she is far more likely to lose you than you are to lose the house."

He admitted it was not reasonable and signed an application for a \$50 Monthly Income Policy in favor of his wife.

Consult the Mutual Agent. His services are disinterestedly rendered and absolutely confidential.

The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 7, 1927



MRS. JAMES TILTON WILSON
Who before her marriage was Jean Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Meikle, of Ottawa.
—Photo by John Poirer

Wives of the Woman Smuggler

Reminiscences of an Old Timer on the Niagara Frontier

By Laura Moss Green

I WAS sitting in the cabin of the little ferry-boat, the other day, when I noticed Admiral Cork preparing to sit down beside me. Now everybody on the Niagara frontier knows the "Admiral" and enjoys a conversation with him. His sonorous baritone voice, courtly manner, and cosmopolitan viewpoint seem to carry one to the ports of the world. His statuesque figure of heroic proportions, shock of white hair and ferocious eyes — and that intangible "air" mark him as one of the earth's elect. Yet the "Admiral" has never been in any navy, never been on any water but the Great Lakes, and never seen military service. Twenty years ago those who crossed and recrossed the Niagara River into the United States knew the "Admiral" as the dean of customs officers — knew and respected him. When he left the Service (which, he stoutly maintains he did), the Canadian Government suffered a great loss.

We fell to talking about smuggling. There was that article that appeared in the New York papers awhile ago written by an ex-smuggler, who frankly admitted that he knew all the ins and outs and tricks of the trade on a big scale. The Admiral declared he believed the man spoke only the truth when he said that anybody of ordinary "resource and sagacity" could smuggle the Woolworth building into Canada without evoking so much as a suspicion. No, not past the Customs Houses. But how many Customs Officers are there along that great lone stretch of 4,500 miles constituting the border? Think of the aeroplane possibilities. And the wooded coasts, sometimes a mile from a busy Customs office — and the fleets of cheap motor boats.

But the Admiral was speaking. Reminiscences! Ha! He is lucky who catches the Admiral in reminiscent mood.

"Times have changed," he began. "When I went into the Service back in 1870, the whole function of the department was the Collection of Duties of Customs. Wasn't much of a job then. Kind of neighborliness all along the border. Everybody knew everybody. We didn't give it the ugly name of cheating the government when people just brought over a few things. There was Mr. Jones. Fine a fellow as ever lived. Always prompt to pay his bills. Charitable and honorable, and a real ornament to the community. Always slipped by with his new suits on. I took him aside one day and told him I'd have to do something about it. And he said, 'See here, Admiral, I make all my money in the U. S. I spend nine or ten hours a day wearing my clothes there. They hang in my closet nights and Sundays. Now why should I pay a tax for letting them hang there at times? If you must charge duty on my clothes, by Gum! Admiral, I'll wear the old ones over and change at the dock on the other side. What can I do anyway? Buy my clothes in Fort Erie? Ha! Ha! Send away to a mail order house? I can see you wearing mail order clothes. I've just got to smuggle them. I can't afford to pay duty. I'm not a millionaire.'"

"One evening little Maisie Black came sailing along. Head high, dressed to kill. Nice girl Maisie, taught Sunday school, sang in the choir. Great favorite. She was wearing these big leg-o'-mutton sleeves, each shoulder as big as her whole body. Wasp waist. Toes just showing below her skirt. Little hat perched atop of her hair. Proud as Lucifer. I'd had a glass of Scotch and was feeling well-disposed (as the good Lord meant us to) towards everybody. God bless them! 'Well, my dear,' said I, and I put my two hands one on each of those big sleeves, in



MRS. A. S. AULD, OF TORONTO
Mrs. Auld was formerly Edith May McFaul, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. McFaul, of Collingwood, Ontario.
—Photo by Charles Aylett



MISS HELEN WHITE
Daughter of Mrs. George E. White, of Vancouver, B.C.



MISS FRANCES RUNDLE
Daughter of Mrs. W. P. Rundle, of Armstrong's Point, Winnipeg.

a fatherly way. 'And how are you this fine evening?' Maisie jumped nearly a foot off the ground and looked ready to cry. I know to this day that she thought I didn't know what I was doing, nor where I was. But I did. And I felt, plain as day, a boot stuffed into each one of those big sleeves.

"One day I was crossing on the ferry just as I am today, when I spied old Mrs. Pudds getting on. I didn't let her see me. She was a widow who'd had a hard time. Took a few boarders to keep herself and six orphan grandchildren. Great mountain of flesh in loose clothes. She was loaded with merchandise to the gunwale, that day — arms full of parcels, black bag on one arm, filled with heavy stuff, and she carried one of these steel broilers about fourteen inches wide and maybe two feet long counting the handle. Weight about five pounds. Well, believe me or not — I watched her waddle into the women's room, and when she came out, she hadn't a thing except her purse. It made me feel somehow sick and giddy.

"ANOTHER day (there were only two of us officers on those days) a woman came off the boat, dragging a bow-legged kid on each side, and somehow clutching a paper hat bag. The kids were whimpering. The woman was tired and cross. Now, a Customs Officer gets to know a woman's real shape from a smuggled one. He gets to know a whole lot about human nature. Also, he can read the human soul and detect the least sign of guilt in the eye. He fairly smells contraband. The woman opened the hat-bag with her chin and thrust it under my nose, saying, in a whining voice, 'I've just got a cheap shape.' Looking at her shape I had thought so myself, for she was the queerest figure I'd seen in some time. But I had an uneasy feeling, when I said, gruffly, 'All right.' She was hurrying on, when along came a neighbor woman, and 'Admiral Cork,' said she, in a malicious whisper, 'That woman's smuggling. Look at that thing trailing,' and she went and set her foot on the dragging thing. Well, that woman's whole figure (her cheap shape) seemed to pull off and slide away below. And that venomous neighbor stood there with her foot on the end, and watched her victim walk four or five yards with a strip of cloth lengthening out behind her. 'Admiral,' said my fellow officer, 'you'll have to go after that woman.' And 'John,' said I fiercely, 'I won't. That woman's got trouble enough already. It's on you.' And I turned my attention to the woman who had informed, and made a thorough search of her and her parcels. I knew if I didn't she was just as likely as not to report me, too. She had had a grudge against her neighbor all winter, it seems. And she took that way of getting even.

"It's usually the men that do the smuggling on a big scale. The women are the little smugglers, wives with

small purses and big families, dragging heavy bags, full of stuff that costs 1.99c, in order to save a nickel. Jo Frazer lived a mile up shore. He was village policeman, not much of a job in those days. Had a big family, and sickness all winter. We all suspected that Jo was doing a little business on the side, smuggling oil when he was off duty. Family used to watch out for his little boat and put a pillow in the window when the coast was clear — just as any good housewife does for airing. We'd managed to avoid catching him, and nobody had informed. Then one morning, a little shaver toddled into the office from up the shore. Dirty face, pair of Jo's old trousers, held up by a bit of fishing-net, one of Jo's old vests down to his ankles, and bare feet, though it was chilly. Mother too sick to sew for them. You don't see any of these honest poor along the border since Prohibition — husbands drive cars now, wives wear fur coats. Well, that little kid came stumbling up the steps into the office, and said in a polite, weak little voice, that he wanted to 'det somebody to help Faver det to shore. Faver's been twanded out on the intake with a load of oil since midnight.' 'Sonny,' I whispered, hurrying him out. 'There's Jo Skinner over there. Go and tell him,' and I pointed to the idler on the dock that I knew was a kind of partner of Frazer's. Oh well, times do change!

"But when I was in the Service here, I never would stand for dishonesty. One time the store keepers back in the country were worked up because an Armenian woman was tramping through the country peddling household wares at prices they couldn't compete with. We were to catch her. We watched like cats at a rat hole. One day, along she came. Face like they paint for the Madonna, hair drawn back, eyes turned up, innocent as a sick cow. She wore a shawl over her head, and had these great bulging, flapping skirts, right to the ground. I had to go easy, because I wasn't absolutely sure of my lady. But, as I sized her up, I heard a faint rattle. There were no women inspectors in those days — drat them! I had to call in a lady, and request her to search the Armenian. You may doubt me when I tell you that that dove-faced woman had equipped herself with an affair like the old hoop skirts, and on it we found scissors, notions of all kinds, tin cups, china jugs, thread, yards of lace — even a few tea-pots and a couple of saucepans. Enough to set up a store on."

The Admiral looked thoughtful. He loves to tell a good story. Yet, I knew he hated to tell it too. But the instinct of the story-teller prevailed, and he began:—

"One afternoon, shortly after I'd been re-transferred here from the Falls, I was coming over just as I am now. A nice, smart-looking girl was sitting beside me. An older woman came and seated herself next the girl, and looked side-ways at her smart clothes. At last, she smiled



A CALGARY BRIDE
Charming picture of Mrs. Gordon J. Cummings, of Calgary, Alberta, who before her marriage was Miss Donna Lamont.

confidentially and leaned over, whispering, 'Pardon me for asking, but did you buy that suit in Buffalo? It's very becoming. I want to get one myself.' 'I got it at Wengeler's — only \$35,' the girl whispered, pleased and proud. 'Any trouble getting things across?' asked the woman, anxiously. 'I hope not,' the girl laughed.

"Well, we landed. The woman kept alongside of the girl, and when we all reached the Customs Office, where I was just about to go back on duty — the Admiral swallowed hard, with emotion — 'The woman took the girl' by the arm, and 'Come along in, and pay your duty on that suit,' she said coldly. She was a woman inspector. The old Admiral swallowed again, harder than ever, and 'That innocent girl was — my daughter,' he concluded. 'An outrage! I resigned that evening.'

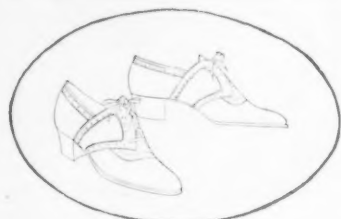
The Admiral here made a dash.

THE engine-room bell clanged. Dock hands, who had lounged half asleep, awoke, and the work of landing began. Down the incline we went, between the palisades, like sheep to the slaughter. There was a picnic from Buffalo, youngsters rollicking along with their big baskets. There were two trucks of produce from the markets of the south. There were fourteen cars, each with its quota of passengers. Three, or maybe four, brisk, trim officers stepped from the Customs Office, some to take care of the people, others to inspect the cars. In half an hour there will be another, similar throng arriving. In less than half an hour, all those people, those baskets, those cars, those laden trucks, must be inspected and either passed or their dutiable merchandise seized or entered into the office books. How can it be done? It would take a race of supermen to actually go through everything. But a knowledge of people, quick summing up of possibilities, and — some of us might even suspect, a kind of "sixth sense" are brought into play. However perhaps the first rough elimination is a psychological matter. One thing makes one marvel — the accuracy of their appraisals. Another thing — it is the unstinted verdict of American tourists, that, no matter how rigid the inspection, the Canadian officer is always a gentleman — that is a tradition of the Service. Lately, this last is also true of the Woman Inspector. At least, she is the feminine counterpart — a lady. The pioneer in this field was of such uncouth and terrific mien that even the guiltless looked suspicious when faced by her, and began to feel lingerie-conscious.

But ah! Like an electric thrill, runs the message among the women that SHE is on. SHE is in the office. In they go to the dread presence. After all, it is only slightly less distressing to be suspected than to be found guilty. One woman maintains that, last winter, she lost her head and declared a coat she had bought in Montreal — declared it and PAID DUTY ON IT. And for my own part — though I do verily believe that one had better be dead than stupid — I did a thing scarcely less asinine.

I marched into the presence, carrying a cotton suit for which I had paid \$1.29. I had noticed a table of them, with a large card above it marked "\$1.29c." I bought one because it was cheap. When the Woman Inspector asked what I gave for it, I replied, "\$1.29c." The Lady Inspector looked it over, and asked for the bill. Flustered and disconcerted, I could not find it. But, 'Ah, there is the tag,' I cried, and drew her attention to the ticket attached — (I hadn't looked at it myself before, and therein lay my rare stupidity). The ticket read, \$4.00. I could only maintain that I had paid \$1.29 for it, then pay duty on \$4.00, as required. And that is how the Buffalo merchant gets even. He picks out a lot of articles that cost, say \$1.50 each. Tacks on tags ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00 and puts the whole under a "slaughter sale" placard, at \$1.29 each. Whoever has tried to get past the customs with one of these things knows thereafter, where the "slaughtering" is done.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"DAPHNE"

In Tan Norwegian Calf with trim of a lighter tone. Fits heel and arch snugly. Moderately low, broad leather heel is splendid for walking or standing.

Comfort brought up-to-date

YOUR car has balloon tires; they cushion the shocks.

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THE memorable 23rd of April seems to become more identified with British, and especially English, affairs and persons each century. Or if not each century, at least often enough to be remarkable. It is not only the day of Saint George, the Patron Saint of England, but also the birthday and the day of the death of Shakespeare, (whom I notice a well known writer here says was not one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived). More lately it was identified with the wonderful Zeebrugge raid,

Canadians do not need to be reminded that a magnificent memorial to the Canadian soldiers will eventually be erected on this famous spot. The grand piece of work which is being done by Mr. Walter Allward, is part of the Canadian Memorials scheme of which General H. T. Hughes is Chief Engineer. General Hughes has been in charge of this work almost since the end of the war, and Canadians visiting the old battlefields and making pilgrimages to the memorial parks, must feel proud of the fact that the share their sons took in the war is so finely commemorated.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY
And her granddaughter, the Princess Elizabeth, whose parents are at present at the antipodes.

and it is also linked with the name of our King. I see in a daily paper that it is the special day of the Boy Scouts—a bit of news of which I was hitherto ignorant.

On the 23rd there is always a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the Knights of St. Michael and St. George, but another celebration peculiarly associated with the date—the annual dinner of the Royal Society of St. George—will not take place until early in May. It is good news that the St. George's Society has over 100 branches in various parts of the world, to which red and white roses are sent for the benefit of the sailors, the soldiers and the members of the Air Force who may be serving abroad. This year I suppose the roses are being worn in China where many of our men are fighting the fight of civilization.

Apropos I have read an amusing letter from a Londoner who was in the United States for a time lately. He said, "I have not seen a London paper since I left, and know nothing of what is going on. I gather from the papers here that there is a row going on in China which the American marines are clearing up." Alas! poor England!

DECULIARLY timely and pathetic is the publication of a number of interesting photographs of Vimy Ridge as it is to-day. These appeared just after Easter in "The Daily Sketch" with suitable, in fact illuminating descriptions, and as I looked at them I wished that many of the men who fought, and other Canadians whose brave men lost their lives, on that Easter Monday ten years ago, could see the pictures and understand what the old place was like, and is like.

The underground passages are now open to the public, and one of the pictures shows visitors looking for the names which soldiers carved on the walls far far below the level of the ground. The picture of the entrance to the underground galleries at Vimy Ridge gives an idea of the amazing thoroughness and strength with which this "city" was built. A picture of the trenches constructed by the Canadians after the capture of the ridge appears in this paper, and several photographs are of shells and other relics still embedded in the concrete and chalk. So interesting are the pictures to those who have links with Vimy Ridge that it may be of service to some Canadians if I mention the date of the paper. The pictures appear in "The Daily Sketch", London, of April 19th.



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Toronto



Twinkling Feet

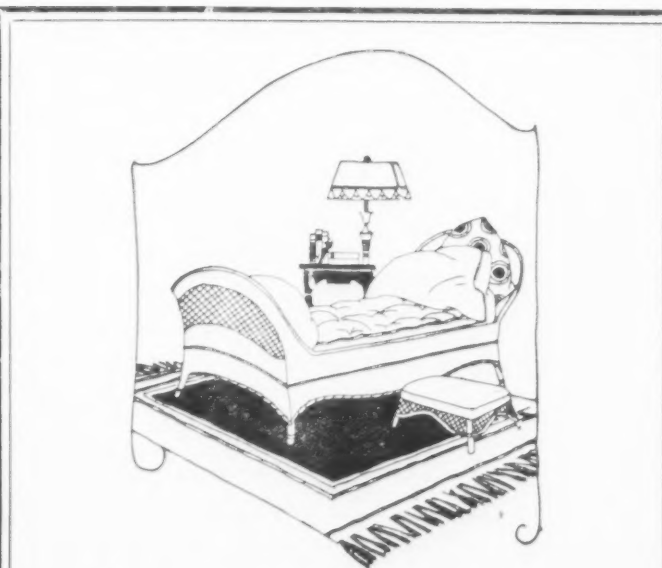
Feet that trip smartly through the big stores on shopping expeditions; feet that twinkle gaily on the dancing floor—how vital it is that they reflect care and good taste in their finish.

Meltonian Cream is a requisite for fine footwear. It is a toilet cream for shoes. Thousands of Canadians are now becoming aware that this celebrated British shoe dressing is here in our midst. Now your shoes may enjoy a daily toilet with this delicate, complexion-restoring cream that is so popular throughout the world.

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CREAM FOR GOOD SHOES

Meltonian Cream is made in White, Neutral, Black and three shades of Brown for cleaning and preserving all polished leathers. In "Handituse," "Pumpkin," or Tall Bottle.

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Always Under Foot—

Day in, day out, month after month your rugs are being walked over. Is it any wonder they become dull and tired looking? We can bring back much of their original color and freshness. This Spring let us dust and shampoo all your rugs.

Oriental receive our special care.

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FASTER Electrical Cooking

Here is the new Findlay Cabinet Electric — a triumph of electrical design and cooking efficiency, at a low price.

The top elements give quick heat, and lots of it.

And they STORE heat — do much of their cooking *after the current is off*. The Findlay spells economy, in your monthly bill. The oven is roomy, easily cleaned, perfectly insulated, and a master baker.

Every style of Findlay Electric can be supplied with speedy open porcelain elements, or sturdy iron-clad closed elements of the latest type.

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J. & J. CASH, Inc.,
6 Grier Street
Belleville, Ont.

Mrs. Hamilton Burns, of Upper Huron Street, Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the Hunt Club on Thursday of last week, in honor of Miss Rose, of Philadelphia, who is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Graham Thompson, of Prince Arthur Avenue.

Sir Arthur Currie and Professor Stephen Leacock are coming to Toronto for the McGill Dinner being held at the King Edward Hotel on Saturday night of this week, May 7th. A large number of McGill graduates from Toronto and all Ontario will also be present.



MRS. GORDON MORRIS
Formerly Miss Shirley McCullough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCullough, of London, Ontario, whose marriage to Dr. Gordon Morris, of Windsor, took place on April 30.



The following are among those who have become patronesses of the large and fashionable military ball which is to be given in the Transportation building on Friday night, May 20, by officers of the Toronto garrison in connection with the military tournament: Her Excellency Viscountess Willingdon, Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, Lady Pellatt, Lady Kemp, Mrs. J. H. MacBrien, Mrs. H. A. Panet, Mrs. E. C. Ashton, Mrs. J. H. Elmsley, Mrs. V. A. S. Williams, Mrs. Walter Hose, Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mrs. E. B. P. Armour, Mrs. C. P. Constance, Mrs. H. E. Boak, Mrs. R. R. Carr-Harris, Mrs. G. S. Cartwright, Mrs. W. W. Denison, Mrs. T. C. Evans,

tain J. S. Scott, Major-General V. A. S. Williams, Major-General J. H. Elmsley, Major-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, Major-General Robert Rennie, Colonel J. B. Rogers, Colonel A. J. E. Kirkpatrick, Colonel W. W. Denison, Lieut.-Colonel T. L. Kennedy, Alfred Rogers, George W. Beardmore, D. O. Bull, E. M. Carroll, A. E. Dymont, Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Evans.

His Honor W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will formally open the Toronto garrison military tournament in the Coliseum on the evening of May 18. On the second night of the performance Premier Ferguson will be the guest of honor; on the third, Vis-



MRS. A. M. RAMSAY AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Ramsay was formerly Miss Evelyn Trotter. The marriage took place on March 1. The bridal attendants are Miss Elizabeth Ramsay and Miss Madeleine Wills.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Mrs. W. B. Hendry, Mrs. C. J. Ingles, Mrs. A. J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. T. L. Kennedy, Mrs. D. H. C. Mason, Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Mrs. James Mess, Mrs. W. A. Moore, Mrs. J. E. L. Streight, Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Mrs. Reg. Pellatt, Mrs. W. Rhoades, Mrs. Robert Rennie, Mrs. P. B. Robins, Mrs. J. B. Rogers, Mrs. J. Allan Ross, Mrs. Wallace A. Scott, Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. R. G. Saunders, Mrs. E. G. Switzer, Mrs. Newton Young, Mrs. D. Mackenzie Waters, Mrs. Seth Pepler, Mrs. R. J. S. Langford, Mrs. W. S. Lawrence, Mrs. Torrance Beardmore.

Those who are lending their patronage and support to the Toronto garrison military tournament, which is to be formally opened in the Coliseum on May 18 by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, are the following: Patron, His Excellency Viscount Willingdon; vice patrons, Hon. W. D. Ross, Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario; honorary president, General Sir William Otter; president, Brig-General A. H. Bell; honorary vice-presidents, Mayor Thomas Foster, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Major-General H. A. Panet, Major-General E. C. Ashton, Commodore Walter Hose, Group Cap-

tain J. S. Scott, Major-General V. A. S. Williams, Major-General J. H. Elmsley, Major-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, Major-General Robert Rennie, Colonel J. B. Rogers, Colonel A. J. E. Kirkpatrick, Colonel W. W. Denison, Lieut.-Colonel T. L. Kennedy, Alfred Rogers, George W. Beardmore, D. O. Bull, E. M. Carroll, A. E. Dymont, Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Evans.

Many Canadians will regret the death of Mrs. Orville Boynton, of Vancouver, who passed away on April 23rd. Mrs. Boynton was a woman of brilliant ability and warm sympathies, who held the offices of Regent of the Municipal Chapter, I.O.O.F., and President of the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver, and made a record for public and patriotic service which makes her loss a serious one indeed.

Mrs. H. Laurence Rous, formerly Miss Lulu Crowther, received last week at her house, at 29 Oriole Road, Toronto, for the first time since her marriage. Mrs. Rous wore pink georgette with sequins and carried mauve and pink sweet peas. Her mother, Mrs. William Crowther, received with her and was gowned in black georgette over flesh color, and wore a black hat. Mrs. C. E. Kilmer and Mrs. Eric Ryerson poured tea and coffee. The table was done with mauve and white stocks, yellow iris, gypsophila and yellow candles. The bride's two little nieces wore pretty peach-colored smocks. Other assistants were Miss Constance Bird, Miss Madeline Campbell and Miss Lillian and Miss K. Crowther, sisters of Mrs. Rous.

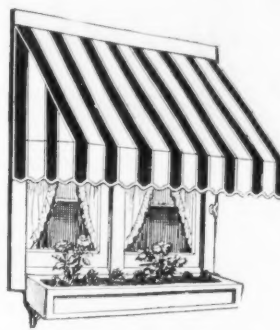
Archdeacon A. L. Fleming and Mrs. Fleming have returned to Toronto from Saint John, N.B., after an absence of several years, and will occupy their house in Elmley Place.

Mrs. Strader, of Ottawa, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of her parents, the Hon. W. D. and Mrs. Black.

Mrs. Vincent Price was at home at her residence in Summerhill Gardens, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles H. Best. Mrs. Price was in a smart white toilette, and Mrs. Best in beige and gold. Miss Lorna McCullum and Miss Emma Mahon looked after the guests in the drawing-room, where Spring flowers were effectively used in decoration. The tea table was attractively done with Spring flowers and yellow candlesticks and was presided over by Mrs. Lawrence Lugsdin, Mrs. Walter Denison, Mrs. Gregor Ferguson and Mrs. Russell Pitch. These were assisted by Mrs. Ralph Salter, Mrs. Thomas McIlwraith, Miss Jessie Henderson and Miss Kathleen Wallace.

The engagement has been announced of Ruth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Stanley Woodin and Mrs. Woodin, of Yarmouth Rectory, Isle of Wight, to Mr. John Graham Osborne, youngest son of the late James Kerr Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, of Toronto.

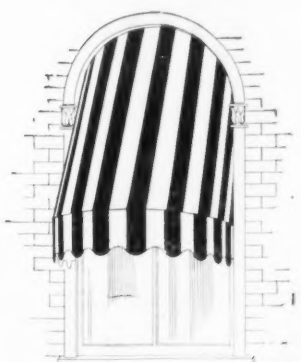
Hang Out the Awnings!



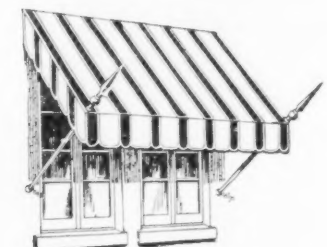
The regulation drop awning that fits ordinary window, giving restful shade.



A novel box awning that adds so much to the attractive appearance of any home.



Circular windows are often a problem. This awning is specially designed to fit this particular type.



Sunny California first introduced this spearhead awning—it will be a novel newcomer this Summer.

Our newest Awnings are ablaze with brilliant color in narrow and broad stripes. Estimates in the making of Awnings will be given without charge. Telephone Main 7841, Drapery Dept.

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The tantalizing aroma of the coffee that bubbles so blithely in the percolator—the tempting slices of golden-brown toast—breakfast prepared at the table with the assistance of Hotpoint Electrical Servants, becomes the cosiest and most intimate meal of the day.



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Discriminating Women Demand

White Cross—a very absorbent, soft, pure white toilet tissue for the modern bathroom. A minor appointment but one appreciated by family and guests.

White Cross is made for those who express a preference for a better paper. Each roll, completely wrapped. Sold at 15c—3 for 40c—at better stores.

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The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake brand Velveteen, also Interlake decorative crepe and paper napkins and towels.

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If at all possible, nurse baby. If not, use Eagle Brand, the safe food that doctors have endorsed since 1857. E2027

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Don't suffer needlessly. **BAUME BENGUE** will give you quick relief from the agonizing pain of Rheumatism. Its penetrating warmth relieves congestion and soothes the inflamed nerves.

Say "Ben Gue" to your druggist.

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For Free Sample Send 10c. to cover cost of packing and mailing to:
The Leeming Miles Co. Ltd., Montreal.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Modern Bungalow of Efficient Plan

By J. W. Hawker, Architect.

HERE is an ideal home for the small family who, tired of the dreariness and congestion of the average apartment, wants something "just a little way out" which they may call their own. It follows no architectural precedent of design, but relies simply on good proportions and materials, and its freedom from ornamental "frills" or fake construction.

The demand for efficiency of plan in this case, would be particularly strong, but it would be adequately met, as a study of the plans will

show. Each of the five habitable rooms is of moderate size and in convenient relation to the other parts of the house.

Entry is made through the vestibule into a good size rectangular hall, at the right of which is a small recess from which the bedrooms, and a bathroom open. Any woman will immediately see the possibility of hanging portiers in a manner which will give these rooms the maximum of privacy from the main hall. A linen closet and a coat cupboard open into the hall.

On the opposite side of the hall are the living and dining rooms. The living room has a centre fireplace with a window on each side occupying the end wall. From the perspective it may be observed that these windows are high and small, which is very commendable for the cosy atmosphere which we expect around a fireplace is hopelessly dispelled when large windows are throwing their light directly into the circle.

A kitchen, which for efficiency will equal or surpass even the ex-appearing "dwellers' hopes, has been

Keeping Down Building Cost of Your Home

HOME building materials, like everything else in the world, are of two kinds—the good and the bad—but there are many kinds of goodness, and there is this unusual thing about selecting materials for your

in selecting materials must thus start out at the very beginning of home building, for you must make the selections before the building operation starts. Your problem comes down to this: How can one get sound materials without extravagance—for just as it is easy to select materials that are too poor, in the same way it is easy to select luxurious kinds without achieving any real advance in durability or comfort.

If you take an oak timber and cut it straight in toward the centre of the tree, you obtain a facing which is of peculiar beauty. This is known as the quarter sawed face



J. W. Hawker, Architect
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

A MODERN BUNGALOW OF EFFICIENT PLAN.

home; you can go over the line both ways—they can be too good, as well as too bad.

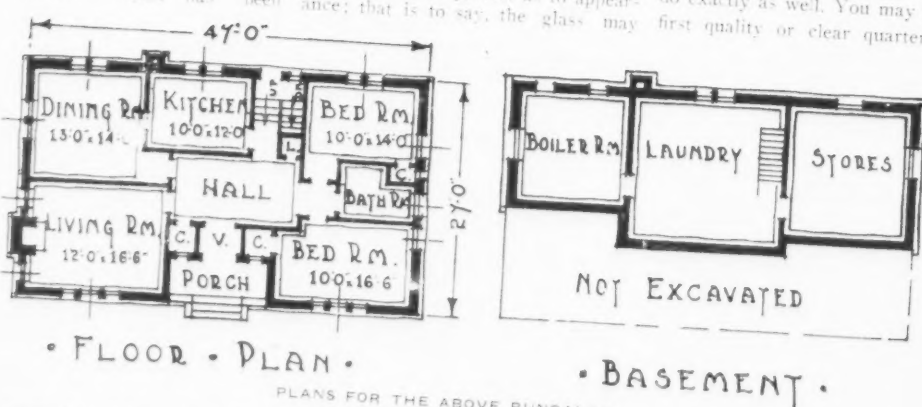
Every one of the common building materials is represented by an array of qualities ranging all the way from exceedingly fine to very poor. The security of your savings, and your satisfaction in home owning depend upon what particular one of these classes you have in your home. When this truth is realized it will be understood why the architects who supply the designs, and the loan companies who furnish the money, and the conscientious dealers who supply the materials, are concerned in the selections you make.

To help you in making your selections, let us say that materials may be divided into three classes. At the top of the list we have the most expensive kinds, represented by elaborately treated face brick; quarter sawed woods; solid china plumbing fixtures, enameled paints; and so on. The second group is the "standard" grade. This is represented by materials that are not perfect as to appearance; that is to say, the glass may

A piece of lumber cut in this way has the double virtue of fine appearance and of great strength, but if we were to require the use of quarter sawed stock alone for framing joists and studs, we would increase the cost of the house beyond all reason, without making it sufficiently stronger to justify the extra expense.

To carry this idea into a little more practical application, it is easy to see that the use of quarter sawed oak or of any other material of like fineness for interior finishing only, would entail an extra expense and, therefore, a reduction in first economies which would not be reasonable from the point of view of one who must build at the lowest possible first cost consistent with good construction.

The specifications for the building of a home are full of possibilities for savings or extravagances. You may insist on double strength or "A" quality window glass, where single strength or "B" quality would do exactly as well. You may insist on first quality or clear quarter sawed



planned, among the features of which are: electric refrigerator, ironing board, broom cupboard, and electric stove may be mentioned. A grade entrance has been incorporated in such a way that while providing absolutely the usual efficiency for the kitchen, may also be used as a garden entrance.

Let us now descend by way of these stairs to the basement. Here we find that only the area required for the laundry, boiler room, and storage, has been excavated. To the right of the laundry is the furnace room, which contains a hot water heating boiler.

The general interior treatment has been made subordinate to the individuality which the owner may express through furniture and hangings, by the use of sand faced walls with oak floors. Oak trim has been used in the hall, dining room, and kitchen, with French ivory enamel finish elsewhere.

Walls of cream stucco on brick, and a mixed asbestos shingle roof minimize the upkeep cost of this home.

Readers desiring further information

he warped a little, the wood may be plain sawed, the brick may not be so regularly formed, and so on, but these materials are strong and durable, and when they are used wisely they give excellent results. It is highly economical to use material of this second kind. If your funds are limited, it is certainly the class for you.

In the third group you find the poor, cheap grades of materials. These you must not use. Do not use grade of lumber that is suitable only for boarding. In the same way, do not expect your house to remain in good condition if the foundation walls are made of concrete in which too little cement is used. Do not risk the whole security of your investment for the sake of saving a few paltry dollars through the use of greatly inferior materials.

The second class, representing sound but modest materials, is the safe one for you. Therein lies the best opportunity for economy at the time of the building of your home, and in the long run.

The economies that you can effect

oak, where second or third quality would give you fine appearance and exactly the same durability. You had better have sound joists under your common oak floors, than weak, knotty sagging beams with the clearest and best oak that you can get for the finish floor.

The use of good materials in home building may then have this particular sense—that money may be wasted through the use of good materials that are extravagantly fine. Let me one deduce from this that we are recommending the use of poor materials. Nothing could be further from our intention, for to the home-builder nothing could be more wasteful. There is a more certain way of losing your hard-earned savings than to invest them in materials that are not up to standard strength and quality.

We have all seen houses grown old before their time—wooden houses out of plumb, boards pulled away from their nailings, shingles curled, floors sagged, brick houses with the mortar washed out of the joints, bricks soft and badly stained, stucco houses cracked and the lath exposed to rusting and fine appearances

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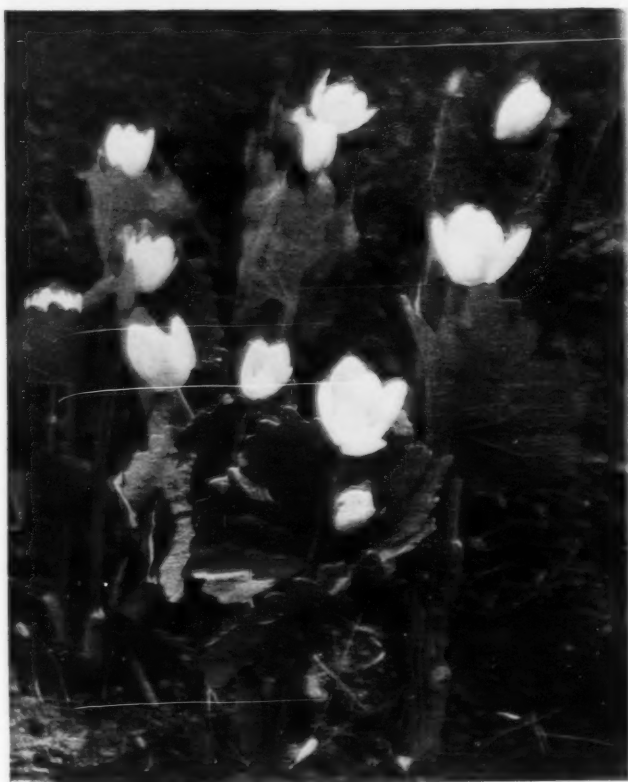
ruined. These are the almost certain results of poor materials.

Bad workmanship with poor construction is the twin evil with bad materials. Poor building from any cause—materials, workmanship or methods—always shows up in the life of the building. The man who built that dilapidated house we see saved perhaps when he built it, 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. of the proper total cost of the house by the use of inferior materials. At the end of a 10-year period his house is in so bad a state of repair that it is worth, as it stands,

before all those above them will have made themselves evident by climbing to a point where they can be removed.

Hot Weather Dangers in the Garden

LATER in spring watch particularly for various kinds of aphids on vegetables, flowers and fruit trees. Spray promptly with nicotine. For fungus diseases, spray with Bordeaux or lime-sulphur, wet or dry, often enough to keep new growth covered.



CANADA'S LOVELY WILDFLOWERS
The Bloodroot. Photo by Mrs. G. F. Mallon.

perhaps only half of what was originally put into it. There has been depreciation of 50 per cent. during this period, which is 5 per cent. per year—nearly three times too much.

Taking off the Mulches

IN THE lower provinces and other sections where the season's progress is similar March is usually the month for removing the protective winter mulches from the strawberries and asparagus beds and the herbaceous perennial borders. Earlier than this would be premature and to uncover the plants at a later date would mean an undue and unnecessary retarding of their natural development. The principal object of the winter ground mulch, of course, is to stabilize the condition of the soil after it has once become frozen and, by preventing alternate freezing and thawing, to forestall heaving and damage to the plants. It is logical, therefore, to continue to avoid this heaving as spring opens by removing the heavier mulches a little at a time. To take them off all at once and expose suddenly frozen ground to a warm sun often means the creating of exactly the situation you have been working against.

Do the job in two instalments, therefore, taking off the bulk of the mulch the first time and leaving perhaps 1 in. of it until several days later. In this way the ground beneath will have a chance to thaw out more gradually and the dangers of too sudden exposure of plant crowns and shoots will be escaped.

The Spring Rock Crop

GARDENERS in regions where the soil contains many stones are often surprised by the annually replenished crop of rocks that grow the early spring and plowing. Planting areas which strenuous effort last season had made virtually free from stones to a depth of a foot or so have by now acquired a fresh supply. Furthermore, the same situation will recur for several years after the soil has been put under cultivation.

The explanation of the mystery is found in the action of soil moisture during the winter. Freezing weather followed by a thaw results in a leaching action which, repeated often enough, gradually works the rocks toward the surface. As they rise the soil closes again beneath them so that they cannot sink back to their original level.

The process is a slow one, of course, but sufficiently rapid to be troublesome to a conscientious gardener. There is some comfort in the knowledge that stones lying below the greatest frost depth will remain there and that it is only a question of time

before all those above them will have made themselves evident by climbing to a point where they can be removed.

Also use tobacco dust freely in vegetable and flower garden as a repellent against insects, such as melon, cucumber, tomato, egg-plant, etc.

With the coming of autumn guard against the late disease, such as blight of celery and potatoes, and carry out a clean-up campaign so that diseased leaves and plants—such as the rust of strawberries and raspberries, the black rot of grapes, etc.—will not be carried over through the winter. Cut back to the ground and burn the tops of diseased perennials; clean up and burn all vegetable garden refuse; and prune out any wood in fruit trees which does not look perfectly healthy.

As a general thing a spraying program such as outlined above will keep the average small home grounds in excellent condition, and the cost will be negligible. The one big thing to keep in mind is to be prepared to act immediately whenever and wherever a plant pest shows its head.

Plant Diseases

THERE are two general types of plant disease: those fungus diseases, from outside which attack healthy plants at first only in spots, such as the various blights, rusts and mildews; and those which appear to be within the plant and affect its general health, such as the yellows of Asparagus and Cabbage, lettuce wilt and a few others. These are known as physiological diseases, and little can be done except to burn at once all infected plants.

The fungus diseases, spread by means of spores—something like the seeds of ordinary plants—which light upon the surface of the leaves or stems of the plants attacked, spread and thrive, sending their roots into the tissues of the host plant upon which they grow. Once the roots have penetrated into these tissues, they are safe. Nothing which will destroy them without killing the plant has ever been discovered. Therefore, the only way to fight fungus diseases is to prevent their getting a foothold. This can be done by covering the foliage with some material which will kill the spores when they alight, and keeping it covered as long as they are likely to put in an appearance.

The two materials most effective for this purpose are copper and sulphur. They are prepared in various forms, Bordeaux mixture being the most common for copper, and lime-sulphur for sulphur. There are forms of each which may be applied dry as well as in liquid sprays. As copper is more effective against some diseases and sulphur against others, it is well to have both on hand.

In addition to the insecticides and fungicides mentioned above, it is advisable to provide also a trade-named form of rotenone which is used to mix with any wet spray to make it spread and stick more thoroughly. It should be used when spraying very smooth foliage, such as Calceolarias, Peas or Onions, where the ordinary spray will collect in drops and run off.

The effectiveness of any spray, liquid or dust, depends upon thorough, even distribution of the material. In my own "armory" I have four sprayers: a very small hand dust gun costing \$1.25 and a larger one of much greater capacity, which cost, when I bought it, \$7.50; also a small all-brass hand sprayer for liquids, costing \$2.00, and a compressed-air knapsack type with brass tank, costing \$8.00. The two smaller for a small garden, or the two larger for a large one, would do without the others, but it is a convenience to have both sizes. Whatever type you buy, get brass; it is much cheaper, even though rusting more.

With a fairly complete outfit, such as suggested above, learn to look upon your spraying as an all-year-round program. Not that you have to keep at it every week, but there is some spraying to do each season.

In fall and winter, for instance, is the best time to attack the tree and shrub scales, using strong lime-sulphur or miscible oil. This may be done at any time until the leaf buds start.

Early in the spring—before the flower buds open—spray fruit trees with lead arsenate and nicotine to kill worms and aphids and again after blossoms fall (never spray fruit trees while blossoms are open).

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Comparatively few of us recognize the great economic value of birds. Particularly the bluebirds, house wrens and martins are very easily domesticated. Their favorite nesting sites are bird houses made for their use which may be placed about in the garden and farm or in orchard. As such these grateful birds pay amply, destroying millions of insects annually.

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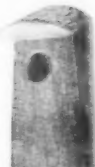
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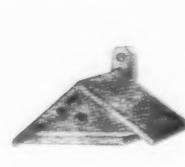
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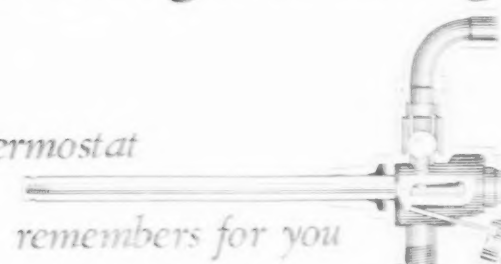
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gas consumed in merely over-heating the water. Never are you kept waiting. Always, you are assured of an immediate and plentiful supply of hot water; day or night, from one faucet or many, at full available pressure. Every other feature of the Premier and Keystone as well as of the other Crane automatic storage gas water heaters is designed to give unexcelled gas economy and lasting, dependable service.

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CRANE VALVES



Miss Alice Cummings, who has been visiting Mrs. George Dickson, of Rosedale, Toronto, has returned to Hamilton.

Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy and Miss Beatrice Kennedy, Spadina Road, who were at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, last week, have returned to Toronto.

Miss Marjorie Candee came to Toronto on Thursday of this week and has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, of South Drive, Rosedale. Miss Candee is leaving next week for Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Mrs. Exshaw left on Tuesday of this week with Mr. Exshaw for their home,

peas and Pernet roses. Mrs. Sibbald wore a grey georgette, with black hat, and carried a bouquet of lavender and pink sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Sibbald left directly after the ceremony on their honeymoon, the bride wearing a rock of green georgette with coat of the same shade with mole collar, and a green felt hat. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Sibbald will live at "The Briars," Jackson's Point.

Miss Stuart and Miss McPherson will be at home at Glen Mawr, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon of this week, at 3.30, when Mrs. Loris Hambourg will give a lecture on beetbees, which will be illustrated by Miss Andras. The dancing closing is



MISS GERTRUDE GORRIE IN HER BRIDAL ATTIRE. Miss Gorrie, who is now Mrs. Watson, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gorrie, of Inglewood Drive, Toronto. —Photo by Charles Aglett

near Bordeaux, France. Mrs. Exshaw has been on a six months' visit to her parents, M. Hochmann de la Sablière and Madame Hochmann de la Sablière, of Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Miss Agnes Holburn and Miss Jean Holburn, of Hamilton, Ontario, recently left to spend the summer in Europe.

Miss Annie Macdonald, eldest daughter of the late Hon. D. A. Macdonald, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Postmaster-General in the Macdonald Administration, 1878-79, died in Montreal on Saturday of last week. Born at Alexandria, Ont., Miss Macdonald was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal, and owing to her mother's death had exacting duties thrust upon her while she was yet in her teens, as the first lady in her native province of Ontario. When her father was Lieutenant-Governor of the province in 1875-1880, she received the Princess Louise at Government House, and upon entertaining the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, and many other nobles. Surviving Miss Macdonald are two sisters, Lady Kingston and Mrs. Campbell Macdonald, of Montreal, and Colonel A. G. P. Macdonald, of Alexandria, Ontario. Interment took place at Alexandria, Ontario.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Troop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter Troop, to Mr. John Drinkwater, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Drinkwater, took place at St. Clement's Church on Saturday afternoon of last week. The church was decorated with palms, ferns and standards of Spring flowers. Rev. W. G. Nicholson, assisted by the Rev. Canon Osborne Troop and the Rev. J. F. Tappin, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin frock with pearls and long, flowing sleeves. The long court train was of georgette and tulle. An exquisite veil of limerick lace, which had been worn by the bride's grandmother and grand-aunts, was arranged in cap effect, held with orange blossoms, and fell to the foot of the train. Her flowers were a sheaf of calla lilies with maidenhair ferns and aspidistra. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a string of seed pearls. Mrs. Harold Porter, matron of honor, was in white satin with full skirt and tight bodice. A satin bow at the waist terminated in long ribbon ends. Her hat was of golden straw faced with orchid, with orchid feather at the side. Her bouquet was of Russian statice and marguerites tied with ribbon. Miss Isobel Godfrey as bridesmaid was frocked in the same way. Miss Kathleen Sibbald, niece of the bridegroom, was a pretty little flower girl in a shell pink smock and carried an old-fashioned posy of Sweetheart roses and forget-me-nots. Mr. Walter Gillespie, of London, acted as best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Melrose Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Troop and Mrs. Sibbald received the guests. Mrs. Troop wore a French gown of green georgette with fine pleatings, tulle of black net with pastel embroidery, and mohair hat in green with feather at one side. Her corsage bouquet was of mauve sweet

under the direction of Miss Plumtree. Miss Dorothy Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairall Fisher, of the Chateau Apartments, Montreal, recently returned in the S.S. *Ausonia*, after spending several months in France and Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Marshall, Moore Park, who have been spending the winter in California, are expected home at the end of May. They are returning by way of Vancouver, where they are at present the guests of Mrs. Marshall's brother, Mr. A. E. Greenwood.

Miss Jean McIlwraith, the widely known Canadian author, who spent the winter in the South, recently returned to her residence in Burlington, Ont.

The Speranza Musical Club of Toronto met on Thursday night of last week at Mrs. George Dickson's residence, Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto. Mrs. H. S. Hutchison and Miss Hope Morgan, who were the featured artists, were assisted by Mrs. Dickson. Mrs. Hope Morgan read a paper on "Early French Opera," which was illustrated by Mrs. H. S. Hutchison. Miss Freda Laidlaw, Mrs. Leuty and Miss Pauline Detweiler. Pink tulips decorated the house and the pretty tea table. Among those present were, Mrs. P. N. G. Starr, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. Harold Gowen, Miss F. Morgan, Miss K. Irwin, Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Conrad Cook, Mrs. Davidson Black, of China, Miss Marion Armour, Miss Vida Coatsworth, Miss H. Templeton, Miss Alice Cummings, of Hamilton, Miss Ruth Peters, Miss Amer Bird, Mrs. T. D. Delamere, Miss Mollie and Miss Grace Delamere, Miss Elsie Kester, Miss Hahn, Miss Allen, Law, Miss Shantz, Miss J. Barclay, Miss D. Hunt, Mrs. H. C. Strange, Miss Detweiler.

Christ Church, Deer Park, Toronto, was the scene of a wedding at 12 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon of last week, when Miss Dorothy Lighthorn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Lighthorn, became the bride of Mr. Robert Warren Baldwin, son of the late Dr. W. Warren Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, of Toronto. Rev. O. G. Lighthorn, of London, brother of the bride, officiated at the service, assisted by Canon Woodcock. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a smart frock of green flat crepe and a hat of grey crocheted straw with a green wing trimming. Her coat was of green Poirer twill and the collar was of grey squirrel. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. R. S. Boyd, sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and wore a frock of rose and blonde flat crepe and a blonde ribbon hat with a single rose drooping at the side. Her flowers were Ophelia roses. Mr. A. W. Lighthorn attended the bridegroom. The ushers were Mr. R. S. Sankey, Mr. J. McCulley, Mr. A. H. Lighthorn and Mr. Norman M. McLeod. Mrs. Lighthorn was gowned in black georgette and wore a black hat and a corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Baldwin wore a gown of black satin with touches of powder blue, over which she wore a black coat. Her

flowers were pink roses in a corsage bouquet. Immediately after the wedding the bride and bridegroom left for Montreal. On their return they will reside on Lawton Boulevard, Toronto.

The Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday afternoon of last week, when Marjorie Edith, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bone, became the bride of John Pearce Walwyn, youngest son of the Rev. I. B. Walwyn and Mrs. Walwyn, of Toronto. Rev. R. A. Armstrong officiated, assisted by the Rev. I. B. Walwyn, father of the bridegroom. The church was the same in which the bride's parents were married, and when the bride arrived at the church promptly at 2.30 o'clock she came from the same house, 82 Spadina Road, from which her mother went forth as a bride on her wedding day. Pinks and pinks and blue hydrangeas banked chancel and choir stalls, and lilies were used on the altar. To the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin the bridal party proceeded up the aisle of the church. First came the ushers, Mr. Arthur Walwyn, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Arthur Weir, Mr. Gordon Collinson and Mr. Gordon McLean. The bridesmaids, Miss Ruth Bone, sister of the bride, and Miss Marjorie Thorold, were frocked alike in delphinium blue net, over flesh pink satin slips. The gowns were quaintly made with flens of the blue net and caught at the hip with bows of blue velvet in a slightly deeper tone. This bow was repeated again on the hats, which were of delphinium blue mohair and faced with flesh colored georgette. They wore blue satin slippers to match the gowns. Their flowers were bouquets of Liddle carnations and blue lilies, tied with pale pink tulle ribbon. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in her mother's wedding gown of old ivory satin, made in Princess style and richly trimmed with banding of heavy silk embroidery in orange blossom pattern. The gown, with close-fitting bodice, flared into a wide skirt, ending below the knees in deep points, outlined with the silk banding. At the back the skirt extended into a long train, lined with pleatings of white chiffon. The bodice had long tight sleeves of white chiffon. The veil of bridal tulle, which had been worn by the bride's mother and her grandmother, fell in shimmering folds from a wreath of old-fashioned orange blossoms, which caught the veil to the head in cap effect. A necklace of pearls and white satin shoes completed the costume. The bride's bouquet was a lovely shower of Easter lilies, Calla lilies and lilies-of-the-valley. Mr. John Porter acted as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Spadina Road, the bride and bridegroom receiving in the music room before an arch of palms. Receiving with them were Mr. and Mrs. Bone and Mr. and Mrs. Walwyn. Mrs. Bone, mother of the bride, wore a smart black and white ensemble. Her corsage bouquet was of white gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Walwyn, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in grey and mauve cut velvet, with a hat to match, and corsage of mauve sweet peas, while Mrs. H. W. Evans, grandmother of the bride, wore a black lace gown, a black silk coat with ermine collar, and small black hat to match. Following a wedding trip to New York and Washington Mr. and Mrs. Walwyn will take up their residence in the Lawrence Apartments.

Mrs. William Pugsley, who spent several days in Fredericton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Carleton Allan, has returned to her apartment in the Admiral Beatty, Saint John. Mrs. Pugsley intends opening "Birchholme," her residence in Rethsay, on June 1st.

Miss Edith White was hostess at tea at the family residence on Sydney Street on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Doris DeVeber and Miss Peggy Gordon, whose weddings are to be celebrated in the very near future. Mrs. White, mother of the young hostess, presided at the tea table which was a delight to look upon with its decorations of white and pink roses and candles to correspond. Assisting Mrs. White in passing the refreshments were Mrs. Harold O. Evans, Miss Emily Sturdee, Miss Frances Gilbert, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss

Lois Lord, and Miss Ellen Branscombe. After tea was served, the prospective brides were given a handkerchief shower brought into the drawing-room in a decorated toy auto, drawn by two Easter bunnies. About fifty intimate friends of the honor guests were present.

Mrs. Robert Buchanan entertained very charmingly at tea on Friday afternoon at her residence on Germain Street as a "farewell" to Mrs. A. L. Fleming, who with Archdeacon Fleming is leaving Saint John to take up their residence in England and Labrador, to which latter place the Archdeacon has recently been appointed for work among the Eskimaux. The tea table was extremely pretty with its decoration of roses and forget-me-nots, grouped artistically, and silver candelabras holding lighted wax candles. Mrs. James P. Robertson and Mrs. Leonard Tilley presided over the tea and coffee cups, and were assisted in passing the refreshments by Mrs. Elmer H. Turnbull, Mrs. William Vassie, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. T. Bruce Burpee, Mrs. Frank Fairweather and Mrs. Roy Skinner.

What is it that makes the bore? I should say it was mainly egotism and that lack of a sense of proportion common to those who have no sense of humor. He may not talk a great deal about himself, but it is quite evident that he has a profound sense of his own importance which he, quite unconsciously, transfers to any subject in which he may happen to be personally interested.

Such was the case, I found, with some pompous people with whom years ago I was associated in administrative work. They were given to obtruding upon the debates of the committee the most trivial matters—it might be a missing hairbrush or a defective door-handle — and even demanded sometimes that these things should be the subject of official resolutions! It was difficult to convince them of the relative unimportance of such items of business. It was quite evident that they regarded them as solemn and awful responsibilities.

Those were the official bores. As for the social bore, I have found him to be usually a man of one idea, with the same kind of egotism rather differently expressed. The egotism was shown in the disposition to monopolize the time and attention of a whole company while he expounded his particular subject.

I found that the best antidote for the bore as a guest was to invite another bore to meet him. Each struck the other dumb, unless in a large company where each could fall upon some unwary visitor and drone him to death. Where there were no unwary folk, the bores would be politely shunned, but I observed that they shunned each other most of all.

But the most puzzling thing about the bore is his almost supernatural obtuseness. He disregards every sign of dislike. If you were so impolite as to yawn in his face he would never notice it. He is too interested in himself and his own ideas to observe the effect he produces on others. Snubs cannot wither nor satire stay his infinite verbosity. The one refuge is flight.

Still, I suppose that bores serve some purpose in the economy of life, or they would not be there. May it not be that they were created as awful examples?



MRS. A. H. DOUGLAS. One of the most popular hostesses in Vancouver society, left recently with her husband en route to England and the continent, where they will spend several months. Mrs. Douglas is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Charles Gannon, first Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.



Wedding Invitations

The days of Spring weddings draw on apace, and wedding stationery becomes a question of importance. From Ryrie-Birks your invitations or announcements will have essential quality, correctness and distinction at a reasonable cost.

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Alleged Cure for Malaria

THE details of a new cure for malaria have been revealed at Dusseldorf, Germany, where the scientists' and doctors' congress is being held. Chemists of the Elberfeld Dye Works had succeeded, it was stated, in making a synthetic preparation called "Plasmochin", which is more effective than quinine in the fight against malaria. Tests have been carried out by Professor Muchlens, of the Hamburg Tropical Institute, on over 100 victims of malaria from all parts of the world, after experiments by Professor Siolo on lunatics who had been specially infected with malaria germs. The new medicine was found to work much more effectively than quinine. In many cases the malaria parasites disappeared in a few days, as did the fever. Plasmochin also got rid of the permanent character of tropical malaria, which no cure has yet succeeded in doing. The combination of plasmochin and a small quantity of quinine is still more effective, declared Professor Muchlens, who added that the experiments with plasmochin were being continued at the Hamburg Tropical Institute and in Balkan countries.

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

THE London "Daily Mail" recently used a tiny thumbnail cut of the much talked of Miss Edith Sitwell, which was really not very flattering to this very distinguished looking modern poet. The following letter of protest to the "Daily Mail" must have caused chuckles of delight in the



MME. YONE SUZUKI

One of the most romantic figures in the far East, and probably the richest woman in the world, who it is reported, is facing a financial crisis which may involve firms in three continents.

Sanctum Sanctorum of the Editor-in-chief.

Sir,—I do not claim to be handsome, but I do claim that I am definitely recognisable as a human being.

Do you think it either wise or kind, my dear sir, in these days of religious unbelief and unrest, to publish a photograph of me which will raise doubts in the mind of the public as to whether man is made in God's image? Indeed, that photograph of me that you have got hold of seems to settle the question once and for all.

Is it wise, my dear sir? Is it kind? Is it even right (without consulting the Archbishop of Canterbury)? I must ask you to publish this letter. My face is copyright, and if you must infringe it, I wish you'd infringe it properly.

Edith Sitwell.

22, Pembroke-mansions, Moscow-road, W. 2.

A THEATRE is a ghostly place when, the last reluctant playgoer having made his exit, the lights slip out one by one, leaving the stage-door cat in sole possession of the boards. But still more eerie are the shrouded stalls and dim amphitheatre when one enters from broad daylight.

Grandson of Sir H. Irving

Such an experience, only vouchsafed to the privileged few, was mine when I first met Laurence Irving, deep in consultation with the producer over some point in the rehearsal of a ballet. Grandson of Sir Henry Irving and son of H. B. Irving, world-famous actors, Laurence Irving up to the present has been chiefly noted for his disinclination to associate himself with the stage in any way. Strangely enough he has made his debut at a theatre where, many years ago, his grandfather scored his first big success. His mother, familiar to the older generation of playgoers as Dorothea Baird, originally created the role of "Trilby" at the Haymarket in the nineties, and left the stage some fifteen years ago. Her son, however, has so far devoted himself entirely to art.

Tall, dark, good-looking, and, above all, vividly alive, young Irving joined the R.N.A.S. (afterwards merged into the R.A.F.) immediately on leaving school. He flew for four years in France during the war, winning the coveted French distinction of Croix de Guerre.

Essentially modest about his achievements, Henry Irving's grandson would tell me little about his career as an artist. The clever and altogether delightful costumes and scenery of the Venetian ballet and "The King's Breakfast" in "Vaudeville Vanities" were all carried out to his designs, and some of the actual scene painting he did himself. This is his first essay as a stage designer, and there is not the slightest doubt but that it is the beginning of a highly successful career.

I gathered that Mr. Irving has been painting for six or seven years, since the war in fact. He began his training at the Byam Shaw School of Art, afterwards winning a scholarship to the Royal Academy Schools. Of late he has illustrated several books, and his wholly charming illustrations in color to "The River Thames", by F. V. Morley (Methuen) hint at a gift

for the treatment of broad effects which the stage demands.

Above all, Laurence Irving is a born lover of outdoor life and of wide open spaces. Ships have a peculiar charm and fascination for him, and a yachting trip in Belgium, and last summer in Holland, have given him a fuller understanding and knowledge of ships that has been of considerable assistance to him in his work as an illustrator.

A brilliant person, Mr. Irving!

THE other day I broke my rule and accepted an invitation to lunch, says T. P. O'Connor in the "Sunday Times". I did so largely because I looked forward — partly with dread and partly with interest — to

The Jersey Lily at Seventy

meeting some of the ladies I had known in their radiant youth of supreme beauty. The experience was more agreeable than I anticipated. I knew Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe) when she set all the heads and hearts afire in London. Mrs. Labouchere, who was a friend of Mrs. Langtry (Mrs. Labouchere's friendships were rather brief), said that whenever the servants of the hotel where Mrs. Langtry was staying used to hand her letters and visiting-cards from callers they did so with their hands visibly trembling. I once asked the late Sir Squire Bancroft and Mrs. Kendal, who were among those present at the reception by Lady Sebright in London, when Mrs. Langtry attained her dazzling renown, if their judgment — and they had both seen a good deal of female beauty — was in accordance with that of the general public. Although it was years since they were at that reception, they were still under the impression of that dazzling occasion, and agreed that Mrs. Langtry then looked the most beautiful woman they had ever seen.

Her many friends will be glad to hear from me that, although she has passed her seventieth year (her age was mentioned in that very villainous attack made on her in the Peter Wright case), she still retains her splendid figure, and what is more important, the serene mind of a perfectly healthy body, her face very little lined, and the composure — I might almost say the phlegm — of a well-balanced English character. I am glad to hear that she has made a profit of £6,000 on her recent book of memoirs. I think the book is out of print now, but no doubt there will be other editions, as there will always be a large sale for it if it is republished.

NO ONE can deny that those two famous sisters, Lady Duff Gordon and Elinor Glyn, will leave their mark upon the world. The former, as Lucile, has dressed the more

Two Well Known Ladies

fortunately endowed women and girls of Society and the Stage in London, Paris and New York, and now in the columns of a daily paper teaches the less fortunately endowed women and girls of the British public the art of dressing. Her sister, Elinor Glyn, carried on the good work thus begun with instructional novels on the subject of purple passion from its more decorative angles. Now, in the intervals of her film activities at Hollywood, she has written yet another book. Not directly, this time, on the subject of purple passion, as in "Three Weeks" and the rest, but more indirectly, in so far as it contains information on how the opportunities for it may be prolonged. for it is called "The Wrinkle Book, or How to Keep Looking Young." Seriously though, of course all women will welcome any hints on such a subject, though I cannot help thinking that a universal carrying out of her instructions will add a fresh terror to life. There are exercises for each of the four areas into which she divides the neck, face, and head, and among these exercises are ear-wagging, that coveted achievement of extreme youth, and the blowing out of the cheeks. However, I expect that most of us will get her book and make a start, even if we have not the patience and perseverance to endure till the end of perfect rejuvenation.

THERE is always something intriguing in stories of the occult, whether one is a believer or not. I have just come across one in those vivid if rather

Fascination of the Occult

of Count Horace de Viel Castell, Memoirs of the Second Empire, and very difficult to get hold of, for they were published anonymously and printed in Switzerland. One evening, so the story goes, there were several people table turning with Princess Mathilde Buonaparte, when Pietri, the Chief of the Police, suddenly entered and began to chaff them for their credulity. Whereupon he was invited to ask a few questions himself. He asked his age, and the table replied with forty-seven knocks, which he admitted to be correct. Determined, however, to put a severer test, he inquired "How

many men were in the secret society which I had arrested yesterday?" The table knocked eighteen times. "How many of the number had resolved to assassinate the Emperor (Napoleon III)?" The table gave three knocks. Pietri confessed that this was right, and moreover, that the facts were known only to himself, and as he was standing apart, there could have been no collusion between himself and the table.

The other story concerns Dr. Pampus, the famous French occultist, who wrote so many books on the subject. Many years ago he was summoned by the Tsar Nicholas to Russia, and during a séance, the great man invoked the spirit of the late Emperor Alexander. The spirit warned his son of the coming Revolution, and on being asked when it would take place replied that it would not take place during the lifetime of the medium, but soon after his death. Dr. Pampus died in November, 1916, and the Revolution broke out the following March.

IT WILL be interesting, says the "Observer" to see if official figures bear out the presumption that the system of one-way streets and

The Poor Pedestrian

"gyratory" traffic is bad for the pedestrian. Probably it is, for he is the one person whose interest does not seem to have been considered. Having got into a habit of looking first right and then left in crossing the road, he is now asked to acquire a different and more flexible technique, and it would be strange if he did not make mistakes. For the dweller in modern cities, two eyes are a hopelessly inadequate equipment, and one thinks with envy of the old gentlemen in "Back to Methuselah" who sprouted new eyes to amuse themselves.

But the pedestrian suffers in other

ways. The pace is faster and, therefore, more dangerous. The pauses are fewer, and the temptation to take risks correspondingly stronger. The lateral area of vehicular movement is greater, and adds an element of incalculability to the problem of the man who wants to cross. But the Londoner is an adaptable species, and we shall know, when the L. C. C. report arrives, how far he has re-acted to the new demands on his intelligence and agility.

MISS GRACE STANLEY, daughter of Lord Ashfield, and Miss Helen Robertson, daughter of Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, have begun business careers by working at the head offices in Broadway, Westminster, of the Underground, London General Omnibus, and allied companies, of which Lord Ashfield is chairman. They are aged 19 and 21 years respectively.

Every morning for about a year they have been at the office at 9.15 — a quarter of an hour before they are due — and have been attached to a section of the staff directly under the orders of Mr. Frank Pick, the assistant managing director.

One useful result of going to the office regularly at 9.15 has been that we have sometimes had a good excuse for leaving for a dance early. Miss Stanley and Miss Robertson said smilingly.

Our friends do not all believe that we actually have jobs here, but many of them envy us. We can, of course, use a typewriter and sometimes take work home to type, but the work has been fairly varied.

What was really interesting, they said, was the job given them of seeing whether the station direction signs in the underground subways were really efficient. Thus, at Piccadilly-circus

Station, they had to suppose that they knew nothing about London geography, and thoroughly to test how long it would take them to find their way to various parts. Unfortunately, they said, there was hardly a fault to be found in the signs, so their report was very short.

Asked if she approved of her daughter's job, Lady Ashfield said yesterday:

I believe that Grace believes what I do — that to work is the only way to be happy. I would rather serve 20 people than receive service from 20 people, and all my life I have tried to act on this principle — taking charge of all my household and secretarial work and lending a hand to hospitals as well. Everyone should work, and my daughter, by starting at a fairly early age, is, I hope, going to become a very capable and happy person.

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Mr. and Mrs. John H. Price and Miss Joan Price are again in Quebec after several weeks spent in Hamilton, Bermuda. They spent a few days in New York before returning home.

Mr. H. W. Beaulieu and the Hon. Mrs. Beaulieu recently returned to Montreal from Atlantic City.

Sir Percy and Lady Lake, of Victoria, B.C., sailed from Montreal on Thursday of last week for England. They were in Ottawa previous to sailing and were guests at the Chateau Laurier.

Mrs. Basil Price has returned to Montreal after spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope, of Montreal, will leave the Ritz-Carlton about the middle of May for their country place, Dalmeny, at St. John's-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Stanley Gzowski, of Montreal, has been the guest in Quebec of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Ahern.

Mrs. W. L. Scott, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon on Saturday of last week in honor of her guest, Miss Kitty Power, of Halifax, N.S.

Sir Vincent and Lady Meredith, who have been abroad, are returning to Montreal in the latter part of the month.



MRS. NORMAN J. DAWES, OF MONTREAL.
Gauguin portrait by Miss M. Joseph-Stuart.

Mrs. Herbert and her daughters, Mrs. Albert Tetreault and Miss Madeleine Herbert, were in Quebec last week from Montreal to meet Mrs. Garmen, who has just returned with her husband, Dr. Paul Garmen, from an extended stay in France. Mrs. Herbert and Mrs. Tetreault were guests of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Jacques Duhaime, while Miss Herbert was the guest of Miss Juliette Taschereau.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Garmen, who have been in Paris for the past two years, arrived in Quebec with their little son in the S.S. *Montreal*.

Archdeacon and Mrs. E. W. E. Wright, of L'Anse-au-Loup, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Dorothy Grace, to Mr. Harold Arthur Forbes Gregory, son of the late Mr. A. J. Gregory and Mrs. Gregory, of Fredericton, N.B. The marriage will take place early in June.

Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who are in Canada from England, were visitors in Ottawa last week and were guests of the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal, at the end of the week.

Miss Elaine Caspary is again in Montreal after a visit in New York.

Mr. Justice A. A. Brunson and Madame Brunson, of Montreal, will sail in the S.S. *Arctica* on May 20, for Europe, where they will spend four months.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate, Mrs. Bostock and their daughter, Miss Nan Bostock, have left for their home in Montserrat, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Robinson are again in Montreal after several months spent in Europe.

Mrs. Edward Joseph, of Quebec, entertained informally at bridge recently in honor of Miss Betty Tardiff.

Colonel J. S. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis, of Montreal, were passengers in the S.S. *Montreal* which recently arrived at Quebec from England.

Mrs. A. Gordon Anderson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. O'Dell, in Boston, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. George Currie, the latter formerly Miss Louise Napier, will be in Montreal shortly after spending their honeymoon in Europe. They will reside in MacGregor Street.

Mrs. Marston Niles has returned to her home in Portland, Maine, after being the guest in Montreal for a month of Mrs. Anson McKim.

Major and Mrs. Hartland B. MacDougall, of Montreal, will go to their country residence at Cartierville in the second week of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollister Wilson are again in Montreal from New York, where they spent ten days.

Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, of Drummond Street, Montreal, entertained at dinner on Tuesday of this week, in honor of Sir Campbell Stuart of London, Eng., and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who are in Canada, and for Sir Henry and Lady Thornton.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Howard of Montreal, returned from abroad in the S.S. *Montcalm*, which arrived in Montreal last week-end.

Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, has been in Montreal for a few days.

Lieut.-Colonel George Cantile and his daughter, Miss Celia Cantile, are again in Montreal, after a visit of some length in Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. C. W. MacLean was hostess at a dinner party of twelve covers on Wednesday night of last week at her residence, Mull Hall, Pointe Claire in honor of her father, Mr. Montague Aldous, of Winnipeg, who has been visiting his daughter at Pointe Claire after spending the winter in the West Indies. Mr. Aldous left for the West on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. MacFarlane, of Montreal, sailed last week in the S.S. *Arctica* for Europe.

Mrs. A. B. Colville, of Montreal, who has been abroad for some time, is returning home in the S.S. *Empress of France* at the end of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ahern, of Ottawa, have been on a motor trip to New York and Atlantic City.

Sir George and Lady Percy are again in Ottawa after a visit of a few days in Montreal, where they were guests at the Mount Royal.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. E. Blacklock, of Montreal, are at the Habitat, St. Genevieve, for the summer.

Miss Ruth Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morris Robinson, of Rothsay, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. Harold Beverly Robinson, and Mrs. Robinson, in Montreal.

Mrs. George Stopford, of Fredericton, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Eber H. Turnbull, and Mr. Turnbull, Princess Street, Saint John.

Mrs. Arthur Ives Anglin and Miss Wallace Alward were hostesses at a delightful bridge and tea on Monday afternoon at Mrs. Anglin's residence on Orange Street, Saint John, in honor of Miss Doris DeVeber, a prospective bride, and as "a farewell" to Mrs. Percy McAvity, who with her husband, Mr. McAvity, is about to leave Saint John to take up her residence in the far west, greatly to the regret of their many friends in the city. Cards were played in the sun parlor, which was made very attractive by the use of many flowering plants artistically placed. Prizes for bridge were won by Miss Doris DeVeber, Mrs. Frank Miller and Miss Frances Kerr. Tea was served in the dining-room at five o'clock, with Miss Mary Blizard presiding. The table was charmingly spring-like with its decorations of daffodils in a green bowl and green lighted candles in silver candlesticks. Assisting with the refreshments were Miss Frances Gilbert, Miss Eleanor Angus and Miss Viola McAvity. Guests for the bridge and tea included Miss DeVeber, Mrs. Percy McAvity, Mrs. Lawrence MacLaren, Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mrs. Henry Morrissey, Mrs. Donald Phin, of Welland, Ont., Mrs. Douglas V. White, Mrs. R. Keltie Jones, Mrs. Daryl Peters, of Montreal, Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, Mrs. Angus MacKay, Mrs. H. A. Campbell, Mrs. R. W. Hovey, Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, Mrs. Victor D. Davidson, Mrs. Horace Enman, Mrs. Kenneth L. Golding, Mrs. Gerald I. Hiam, Mrs. James Catt, Mrs. Harold Wood, Mrs. A. Dodge Rankine, Mrs. J. H. Teed, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Edith Culpin, of Montreal, Miss Emily Sturdee, Miss Mignon Kerr, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss Hortense Maher, Miss Frances Kerr, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Alice Tilley, Miss Edith White, Miss Eileen Cushing.



MRS. FREDERICK CHARLES CHISNEL, OF MAIDENHEAD, ENGLAND, who before her recent marriage in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, was Norah Kathleen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George S. McCarthy, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. A. E. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals. The bridegroom is the son of the late Charles Edward Chisnel, of Constantinople, Turkey, and Mrs. Chisnel, London, England. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Guthrie, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie; Miss Beatrice Pratt, of Montreal; Miss Hope McMahon, Ottawa, and Miss Gabrielle Fiset, daughter of Sir Eugene and Lady Fiset, was maid of honor.



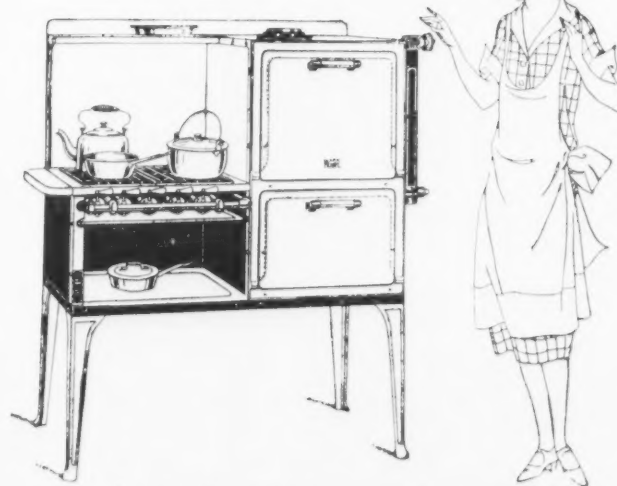
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